INSURANCE
Non-Indian Companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 263— BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

MAHATMA CANCELS ENGAGEMENTS ON THE CONTINENT.

BUT WILL NOT LEAVE ENGLAND TILL R. T. CONFERENCE IS OVER.

His Constant Eye On Events In India.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Mahatma Gandhi interviewed by on his return to London from Oxford at 11 a.m. gave the following written statement because of his day of silence:

"In anticipation of the Congress Working Committee's decision I have already cancelled my continental engagements. My eye has constantly been on events in India but I feel it will be wrong on my part to leave England while the Round Table Conference work keeps me here. I expect that I will be able to decide the date of my departure during the week."

The first visitors early this morning at Knightsbridge were Mr. Sen Gupta and his wife. Both of them had prolonged conversations with Gandhiji.

They were followed by Press representatives whom Mahatmaji informed that he had cancelled his continental programme.

When asked Mr. Devidas Gandhi whether it was his final decision he said: "Of course the Congress decision is emphatic and Bapu has no other alternative."

Mr. C. F. Andrews is greatly disappointed by Gandhiji's decision since he was in charge of Mahatmaji's continental itinerary. He said: "However everything is for the best."

ANDREWS' DIVALI GREETINGS.

As his Divali greetings to Indian people Mr. Andrews said: "I would earnestly wish that in spite of the dark outlook at present light may break through the dark clouds and an understanding may be reached between those who represent the British people and the Indian people which will end in good-will and peace. That is my daily prayer to God."

New Year Wishes From Purchottamdas And Birla.

After Mr. Andrews had left Mahatmaji's residence came Mr. Birla and Sir Purushottamdas. Responding to my request for New Year greetings to the Indian commercial community they said:

"We wish we could send optimistic forecast of our work here on the auspicious occasion. But unfortunately, owing to the unavoidable intervention of the General elections, we have not been able to see anything at all of the Premier yet and very little, indeed, of Sir Samuel Hoare for the primary reason that they have been busy with the elections and necessary work following the ushering in of the new Cabinet. The world at large from the commercial and economic point of view strikes us undoubtedly as being sick of the efforts of man-made conventions and laws regarding finance and currency and, perhaps, tariff walls. Many here even feel that in spite of bountiful nature and science, advanced as it is during the last fifty years in every direction for better comforts and efficiency of man's labours, a substantial section of humanity today has no means with which to buy its bare necessities. Many schools of thought would put forward various remedies and alternatives in the general policy followed up till now by each country and even by the international money markets. All are perceiving danger signals looming ahead and one remedy that every body is agreed upon is that every conceivable method to improve the purchasing of the world at large should be tried.

PROBLEM IN INDIA.

This problem, which is also India's problem, is in main true. But in India's case the problem has become complicated because of the complete distrust of the present form of Indian Government by the people at large. We notice surprising ignorance of the correct knowledge on the part of the British public regarding the state of affairs in India and regarding the gravity of the situation facing both England and India. Gandhiji has done the best that any single individual can do to impress people here regarding the 'bona fides' of the Indian masses and their spokesmen, namely, the representative of the Congress on the question.

It is expected that something definite will be known within the next few days regarding the attitude of the British Cabinet on this question. Whether we are to know the decision of the Premier and his Cabinet, or to have an exchange of views with him at the Conference is not clear as yet. But this much is clear that unless the Premier meets the demand of India at this juncture in a broad-minded and statesmanlike manner rising above all apparent difficulties regarding the communal and minority questions, India threatens to become a very agitated and discontented country from now onwards.

BRITISH BUSINESS SYMPATHETIC.

Commercial interests here barring a minor section are sympathetic to the Indian cause and they are very anxious to have a peaceful solution of the existing situation. The cause which we have to represent here is fair and eminently clear. Our demand is modest and unchallengeable, that is, India being allowed to be mistress in her own house. If this is settled India is on the threshold of a bright and invigorating period for general economic reconstruction of the country. Should British statesmanship fail at this juncture under any plausible excuse, we are afraid, both countries are in for a very trying time. May Providence guide both parties concerned during the next week.

Begum Shah Nawaz, who made a vigorous defence of the ideal of Dominion Status for India.

"India Will Celebrate True Divali When Swaraj Is Won"

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

When I wished Mahatma Gandhi a Happy Diwali, he wrote on a piece of paper: "True Diwali will come when Swaraj is won. Let us remember that Diwali represents the annual celebration of th victory of the forces of Rama—that is non-violence and truth over those of Ravan—violence and untruth."

Muslim Round Table Knighs To Wait Upon India Office.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Round Table Conference delegates' letter to the Premier was also signed by the Raja of Bobbili and the Maharaja of Darbhanga.

The Moslem delegation is visiting India Office this afternoon for the purpose of discussing with Sir Samuel Hoare questions relating to Frontier and Sind.—Reuter.

"WE SHALL CONTINUE, EVEN IF GANDHIJI GOES AWAY"

A CLEVER MOVE TO AVOID RESPONSIBILITY, SAYS A CRITIC

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Congress news arrived at Oxford in the midst of a quiet meeting between friends. Pundit Malaviya. Mrs. Naidu and other Congress leaders went to Balliol College to confer with Mahatma Gandhi.

Pending the outcome of the Conference, Mirabai, interviewed by Reuter refused to say whether the discussions centred round the Congress development but she evinced disappointment at the suggestion that a long Continent tour is considered not advisable. She added: "I do hope that we can arrange at least a week-end at Geneva to call a meeting of persons specially interested in India."

Gandhiji is starting his silence at three in the afternoon. Lord Sankey is expected to visit him at Oxford.

A GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Congress suggestion that a long Continental tour is considered inadvisable, will disappoint the ardent hopes of Mahatma Gandhi and his entourage to tour many countries at the conclusion of the Round Table Conference as traveling ambassadors on behalf of the Indian Home Rulers.

Gandhiji continued his conversations which were of a wholly private character with English and Indian friends to-day. Those participating make no secret of their conviction that mere discussion of the forms of constitutional machinery cannot be continued indefinitely, and the time has come for the Federal and Minorities Committees to get to grips with more live-issues of the problem.

It is also felt that the Round Table Conference, silhouetted against a world economic crisis, loses all reality, and any aggravation of the economic situation in India, would react decisively on the Round Table Conference.

MATTERS CONCERN BOTH INDIA AND BRITAIN.

The foreign exchange value of sterling is a matter of deep practical concern to India, and the unsatisfactory position of sterling has brought home to many that the maintenance of the ex-

(Continued on page 5).

WAR IN MANCHURIA

But League Will Not Take Extreme Steps.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Paris.—Extreme steps such as the withdrawal of diplomatic corps from Tokio are regarded as highly improbable by well-informed circles.

Certainly no official suggestion has been made in that connection despite the alarmist rumours from Geneva's idealists and further exchange of views is indispensable. Hitherto there has been no suggestion of resorting to extremity of applying the sanctions contained in Article 16 of the Covenant, although juridically speaking war has been proceeding in Manchuria. Even China and Japan have not hinted at the application of sanctions.—Reuter.

SEVERE FIGHTING NEAR TSHSING.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Tokio.—Ma Chang Shan's troops ealy this morning bombarded Japanese position at Tshsing and severe fighting followed according to newspaper "Asahi."—Reeuter.

PATEL'S DIWALI MESSAGE

Call To Indian Merchants

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The following is an exclusive message from Sjts. Vithalbhai Patel on the Diwali Day which he gave prior to his departure by air for Vienna this morning: "In the fiercer struggle that looms large on the horizon in the coming months the Indian merchants and traders will, I hope, be prepared in our new year to contribute their full quota even in a greater measure than they did last year."

It will be remembered that Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel came to London about two months ago in connection with the Conference and though he has not yet fully recovered from the effects of the abdominal operation which he had undergone at Vienna before he returns to India he, however, intends to have another operation by the same surgeon who operated previously.

If everything goes well Sjt. Patel proposes to take the Lloyd Triestino steamship "Pilsna" from Venice on the 12th December.

BOMB IN BASKET OF FRUIT

Attempt At Ex-Emperor's Assasination

A TIENTSIN SENSATION

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Tientsin.—The peaceful retirement of ex-Emperor Hsuantung, was rudely disturbed by an attempt at assassination. A Chinese called at the ex-Emperor's hotel and handed a "basket of fruit" for Hsuantung. An inquisitive servant peered inside and found a bomb underneath the layer of fruit. Prompt steps prevented the infernal machine from exploding.—Reuter.

ANOTHER MAMMOTH AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

(See Page 11)

KASHMIR COURT MARTIAL.

One Officer And 16 Soldiers To Be Tried

JAMMU, Nov. 9.

It is now authoritatively stated that the Court Martial will try one Officer of the State forces for neglect of duty and sixteen soldiers for culpable homicide.—A.P.

ALARMIST REPORTS IN KASHMIR.

JAMMU, Nov. 9.

Alarmist reports without foundation gain currency adding to the difficulty of situation. Thus it was discovered by Military and Police respectively that reports regarding Pathans having destroyed certain bridges were entirely incorrect.—A.P.

MUSLIM JATHAS APOLOGISE.

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

Of the 800 persons arrested at Sialkot under the Kashmir Ordinance and brought to Lahore yesterday, 192 have apologised and been released. Nine arrested men at Kohala have also given a written undertaking and cases against them have been withdrawn.—A. P.

BRITISH MINERS MOURN DEATH OF ANOTHER LEADER

A Right-Wing Labourite.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The death has occurred of Mr. Thomas Richards, the former President of the Miners' Federation, at Cardiff, at the age of 72.

Within a week of the death of Mr. A.J. Cook, British miners are mourning the death of another leader, who spent his life-time in the other service. Unlike Mr. Cook, Mr. Richards was identified with the Right-Wing Labourites, and, a few months ago, he was the recipient of a National Testimonial to which Lord Sankey, Mr. Lloyd George and other leaders subscribed.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

Sir H. Samuel On Reductions In British Navy.

RUGBY, Nov. 9.

Sir Herbert Samuel, Home Secretary, speaking on forthcoming Disarmament Conference said that it would be necessary at that gathering to take into account reductions in her forces which Britain had already made. He pointed out that whereas expendditure on Navy was fifty-one million pounds in 1914 and same figure in 1931 value purchased by that expenditure was now much less than before War. He continued: Careful calculation shows that present strength would only have cost thirty-one millions in 1914 and so there has been actual reduction of twenty millions. That fact must be taken into account at the Conference. There must be equal justice between all parties. —B.O.W.

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA FLIGHT.

Butler Breaks Previous Record.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Port Darwin (Australia).—Airman Butler arrived here at 4-23 (Sydney Time) his time being one hour and 42 minutes ahead of C. W. A. Scott's England-Australia record.—Reuter.

Sudden Heart Failure.

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

A Bezwada message says that a middle-aged Adidravida who was nominated for election to the Bezwada Municipal Council died suddenly from heart failure at the Municipal Office while attending the scrutiny of nomination papers in connection with Municipal election.—A.P.

Free Fight At Temple Entrance

NASIK SATYAGRAHIS DISOBEY POLICE ORDERS.

NASIK, Nov. 9.

The untouchables' satyagraha campaign at the Kalaram temple assumed serious proportions on Sunday as a result of the truculent attitude adopted by untouchable volunteers.

It appears that adjoining the temple is a Pujari's (priest's) house, through which access can be obtained to the temple. The private door of the house was opened about 5 p.m. to admit a small number of worshippers. A number of untouchables seeing this demanded that they should also be admitted and as they were prevented from doing so they sent word to their camp which has been formed in Panchwati, about 200 yards away, and were reinforced.

THE ORDER TO DISPERSE.

Deputy Superintendent of Police ordered them to disperse but they refused and became truculent. They were again warned to disperse but they made a sudden rush to the door of the Punjari's house and a fre fight ensued between untouchables and caste Hindus. The police put the untouchables under arrest, but the latter sat down and refused to move. More police force were called and order was restored. The arrested persons were taken into custody and will be tried on charges of criminal trespass and causing a riot.

LEADER DISOWNS VOLUNTEERS

Mr. Gaikwad, one of the untouchable leaders who arrived on the scene admitted that most of the men were unknown to him and had arrived by the afternoon train.

A fresh development also occurred on Sunday when some untouchables attempted to bathe in the Ram Kund Pool in the river. This is a sacred pool and only certain classes of Hindus can bathe in it after obtaining the permission of the head priest. The untouchables were prevented from bathing and as they were only a small number they left the place.—A. P.

Mass Arrests Continue.

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, Nov. 2.

The Satyagraha campaign of the untouchables to vindicate their right of entry into the famous Kalaram Temple was very dull for the last four days. There were no new developments. The promulgation of Section 144 by the Government, prohibiting the assembly of more than four persons and the fence which the caste Hindus have erected compelled the Satyagrahis to remain over 100 feet away from the temple. The inner doors and outer gates of the temple have remained closed.

The 'Pujaris' however had kept a side inner gate open leading from the quarters of the Head priest so that he could enter to offer prayers, offerings, and food to the "imprisoned God". Some of the influential Caste Hindus had also taken opportunity of this and were privately going to the temple to worship etc.

ENTRANCE FORCED.

This was discovered by the untouchables who decided to take the Caste Hindus and the guards at the passage by surprise and made arrangements to make an attack through this secret entrance. Punctually at the appointed time the Untouchables rushed in and forced their way through the barriers of the Caste Hindus. A melee ensued; a number of persons on both sides received minor injuries. The police have made 41 arrests. This include 25 untouchables, some Congressmen and few Caste Hindus. The arrested persons were taken to the lock up and will be placed before the Magistrate to stand trial for "rioting".

REORGANISATION OF BOMBAY SECRETARIAT

More Scope To "Axe"

COMMITTEE WANTS MORE TIME FOR EXAMINATION.

POONA, Nov. 9.

Except the Home Department the Secretariat is practically closed.

Mr. C. H. Bristow is busy drafting the Rerenchment Committee's report. But it is understood that the Committee will suggest that in view of the fact they had not sufficient time to go through in detail certain departments and as some members think that there is still possibility of making some more retrenchments of a permanent nature such as a reorganisation of the Secretariat, amalgamtiaon of districts, further scrutiny in Public Works Department, especially the Irrigation Branch Government should consider the advisability of extending the term of the committee or appointing another committee for the purpose.

It is doubtful whether the Government will approve of the suggestion.—A.P.

CALICUT EDITOR ARRESTED.

CALICUT, Nov. 8.

Mr. Krishna Iyer, Editor of a local journal called "Yuvabharatham" has been arrested for alleged publication of poem entitled "A survey of the last satyagraha campaign proscribed by Government." Both the author of the poed and the printer of the journal have been arrested.—A.P.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9

His Excellency the Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council to-day.—A.P.

KING RECEIVES NEW MINISTERS.

Meeting Of Privy Council.

RUGBY, Nov. 9.

At Buckingham Palace, this morning the King received the retiring Ministers and Members of the New Cabinet handing to the latter their seals of Office. Afterwards, His Majesty held the Privy Council.—B.O.W.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS TO LONDON

RUGBY, Nov. 9.

The Prime Minister returned to London this morning after his short holiday in Scotland. Tonight he will make his first important speech since the general election at the Annual Lord Mayor's banquet.—B.O.W.

NOTICE.

To-day being Hindu New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper To-morowe.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—An ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT for the Office of the undersigned. The pay of the post will be from Kories 150 to 200 p.m., according to qualifications. The post is good for at least two years with possibilities of extension. Those candidates only who have an experience of accounting should apply with testimonials before the 15th November, 1931. Kutchi candidates will be given preference, other qualifications being equal. (2). A security deposit in cash of Kories 500 or a personal security of a respectable local official or a land holder will have to be furnished by the selected candidate. (Sd.) S. K. GURTU, M.A., M.Inst. C.E., etc., Chief Engineer, Kutch.
A 3389

WANTED—An INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST, thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of heavy Chemicals, such as commercial Acids—Sulphuric; Hydrochloric; Nitric and Phosphoric,—alums, metallic sulphates; etc. Salaries according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PROPRIETOR of the BARODA CHEMICAL WORKS, Goyagate, Baroda.
A R6174

WANTED—RESPECTABLE PERSONS on Rs. 75/- plus Rs. 25/- as T. A. P. M. to open branches and Sale Depots for our Tea packed and loose, medicines etc. Investment of Rs. 100/- or such essential. INLAND TRADERS' (INDIA) LTD., 42, Beniabola Lane, CALCUTTA.
A W.

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS.—Qualified and competent ACCOUNTANTS, STATION MASTERS, COMPOUNDERS, LINOTYPE MACHINE OPERATORS, YARD FOREMEN AND SHUNTERS. And for Bombay, HEAD TIME-KEEPERS, SHARE TRANSFER CLERKS and ELECTRICIANS. Apply immediately in person, with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractor, Sultan Munzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
R6095

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and CAPABLE GENTLEMEN with winning demeanour as DISTRICT AGENTS on liberal commission terms. Good prospects for right men. Plans attractive, premium rates almost lowest in India and privileges to policyholders unique. Apply to:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank Limited, (Incorporated in Germany), Largest Life Office of the Continent of Europe. Head Office for India: Qutab Road, Delhi Post Box No. 117.
3348 C.

WANTED—EDUCATED and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on salary and commission from Deccan, Kandesh, Surat and Karnatak for THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, FOUNDED BY THE LATE LAJPAT RAI & PT. MOTILAL NEHRU. Apply BRANCH SECRETARY, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 21109.
A T

WANTED—ENERGETIC and CAPABLE YOUNGMEN to work for the UNIQUE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. Persons experienced in the line will be preferred. Apply to the undersigned.

BARINDRA KUMAR GHOSE
(Editor—"Bijoli"),
Superintendent of Agencies,
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WANTED for Indian State Hospital, reliable qualified DOCTOR, with previous experience. Apply with credentials to Box No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3385

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LEFT GRAND HOTEL.

MAHMOUD BEY, the well-known Egyptian Spiritualist, has removed himself from Grand Hotel and will carry on his business and his consultation in Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, opposite New Custom House His charges will be the same Rs 5 for his wonderful reading and spiritual answers for three questions.
Tel. No. 23350.
R6155

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WANTED—A FINANCIER to invest a Lakh of Rupees in a running Inland Shipping concern in Bengal. Will get double the amount in ten years by equal monthly instalments. Apply Box No. 1236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
L R 6173

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M R6110

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P

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TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, Plot No. 400, ground floor of one storyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms two bath rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly with nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see B. B. Poonegar on 1st Floor.
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M W5

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A 3814

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Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the claim of Messrs. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT and of the partners thereof in the firm of Messrs. Motilal Ramkumar of Cawnpore and the various branches thereof at different places including the assets, outstandings and properties thereof together with the liabilities of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat and any of the partners thereof in the said firms and the rights of the trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat in the said firms will be sold by the trustees by Public Auction at 4 p.m. on SUNDAY, the 29th day of November, 1931, at the office of the trustees in the old pedhi of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat, Mumbadevi Sheikh Memon Street outside the Fort of Bombay. A deposit of 25 per cent of the purchase money will have to be paid by the purchaser at the time of the sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale an application should be made to the undersigned.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1931.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.
Attorneys for the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
3386

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Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co.
Auctioneers, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 3 p.m. at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers, 123, Medows Street. By order of the concerned about 2200 lbs. Kenya Cheese in 56 lbs. loaves (Delivery to be taken from the Lightfoot Refrigeration Co. Ltd. Hansraj Lane, Byculla, where the cheese is stored.

On account of the insurance Co. concerned: About 175 gross Iron Wood Screws, 12 boxes crackers and boys stockings.

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Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st day of September, 1923 and made between Sayad Ahmed Sayad Salim Arab of the one part and Esmailbhai Mahomed Jaffer of the other part Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., auctioneers will sell by public auction on Wednesday the 11th day of November 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kamatipura 14th Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 76 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 21, 23, New Nos. 16220 and 16221, Old Survey Nos. 33 and 35, New Survey No. 6894 and Cadastral Survey No. 213, Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2116 and Street Nos. 136-136.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

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The head wags of "Cuckoos" in
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A Radio All-Talking Comedy.

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BETTY COMPSON, RALPH FORBES
Hated——As a Spy
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To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
ALL-COLOUR OPERETTA
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JOHN BOLES, VIVIENNE SEGAL
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing Spectacle.

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Labour Day—Bengal Responds—News From Labour Gazette—Whitley Report And Task Ahead—Problem Of The Workless—"Crisis Congress" In Holland—Roumania Desperate—Save The Peasants—Labour Manifesto—"Daily Worker" Case.

LABOUR DAY.

All Round Success

(From the A. I. T. U. C.)

To commemorate the birth date of the All-India Trade Union Congress, the "Labour Day" was most successfully celebrated in all the centres of labour in Bengal on the 31st October. Within a short time after the announcement made by the A.I.T.U.C. urging the workers to observe the 'Labour Day" the workers in all the industries in and around Calcutta covering about 50 miles responded enthusiatically everywhere and sufficiently demonstrated their solidarity by holding meetings conducting processions and other peaceful demonstrations. The ready response of the workers in observing the "Day" is a clear indication that they have full confidence in the All-India Trade Union Congress and a grim determination on their part to fight the menace of capitalism and free the Indian Labour from imperialist exploitation.

STAND UNITID.

The General Secretary of the Congress was busy whole day and night in attending the meetings from one end to the other and urged the men to stand united against the repeated attacks made on them by the capitalist employers. The concerted demonstration on the occasion proved the growing class-consciousness among the workers who have also realised the international aspect of the movement. The special feature of the occasion was that everywhere a united voice of protest was raised against the retrenchment, wage-cut, fresh taxation etc.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions were adopted in all the meetings with due solemnity and a full sence of responsibility. In Howrah maidan about ten thousand workers assembled long before the appointed time and as soon as the leaders entered, great enthusiasm was manifested by shouts of "Majdurdal Ki Jai". When among the leaders, the audience found Mr. Mukundalal in their midst for the first time after his great suffering at the hands of the bureaucracy for the cause of Railway Labour they gave him a hearty ovation which continued for sometime. The resolutions referred to above (1) wished a long career to the All-India Trade Union Congress and success to the working class movement of the world; (2) urged the workers to strengthen their respective Unions and secure cent per cent membership; (3) demanded no-wage-cut, no-taxation, reduction of military expenditure by 50 per cent and introduction of unemployment insurance.

NEWS FROM LABOUR GAZETTE

In October 1931, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 108, the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles included in the index was 100, the same as in the previous month.

IN AHMEDABAD.

In September 1931, the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100 was 75, being two points lower than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles included in the index declined by three points to 64.

IN SHOLAPUR.

In September 1931, the working class cost of living index number for Sholapur with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100 was 73, the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles included in the index remained stationary at 62.

IN INDIA AND BURMA.

On pages 116-117 of the current issue of the "Labour Gazette" will be found a new feature, namely, a discussion and a comparative table dealing with the cost of living index numbers for industrial workers in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Nagpur, Jubulpore and Rangoon. During August 1931, the cost of living index number showed a marked rise in all the centres except Bombay where it remained stationary. This was mainly due to a rise in the food index in all the centres except Bombay.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

In September 1931, the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 107, the same as in the preceding month. As compared with August 1931, there was a rise of three points in the food group but the non-food group recorded a fall of two points. The index number for food grains advanced by three points to 79. Cereals rose by three points to 76 on account of a rise of six points in wheat. Pulses went up by four points to 90 due to a rise in the price of both gram and turdal. The index number for the "Sugar" group rose by one point to 113 due to a rise of three points in refined sugar. The index number for the "Other food" group advanced by six points to 142 on account of a rise in the price of all the commodities included under that head.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

During September 1931, the number of working days lost was six of which four occurred in Bombay City and one each in Ahmedabad and Kurla. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 7,475 and the numbre of working days lost was 65,352.

CRECHES IN FACTORIES.

Dr. Miss T. J. Cama, Lady Inspector of Facotries and Mr. T. W. Johnstone, Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, have published a pamphlet on crecches in factories in the Bombay Presidency which is reprinted in the current issue of the "Labour Gazette".

It is pointed out that 24 textile mills in Bombay City maintain creches. In Ahmedabad considerable progress has been made in the starting creches. Very suitable crechos have also been provided by the mill in Sholapur where seven creches are in operation. The best creche in the factories of the Bombay Presidency, it is pointed out, is to be found in the Gokak Mills.

The authors of the pamphlet have given an estimate for starting a suitable creche of 20 cradles and according to them the initial cost would be Rs. 500 and the recurring monthly expenditure is Rs. 150.

Whitley Report And The Task Ahead

(BY DR. P. P. PILLAI.)

Till now the position of the Indian worker was analogous to that of a patient whose case had not been properly diagnosed. Numerous as were the symptoms of his suffering, no one had studied them as a whole, and the treatment adopted was more to soothe the pain than to eradicate it completely. The result has been that while a festering sore was getting healed in one place, even more poisonous ulcers were being formed in other parts of the body. All this, to-day, is past history. For, thanks to the probings and auscultations of the Royal Commission on Labour, the nature of the evil from which our working class brothers are suffering has now been clearly revealed. The Whitley panel of doctors have done their work thoroughly and conscientiously, and it now only remains for the kindly hands of the nurses—the Government and the employers—to administer the medicines prescribed.

WHITLEY REPORT.

I do not here propose to analyse each one of the numerous recommendations made by the Whitley Commission; there is nearly enough of them to keep you occupied for a full year at the rate of one recommendation per day. But the very multiplicity of the remedies suggested shows what a colossal task the Commission has attempted. 'Badly paid, badly fed, badly housed and badly worked"—this would not be an unfair summary of their general verdict. It has, of course, been all along familiar to us that Indian workers are caught in the vicious circle of poverty. This poverty places them in the power of money-lenders, who in turn keep them poor. Bad and insufficient food and notoriously insanitary housing arrangements render them physically incapable of industrial efficiency, and on the top of it all comes the climate which creates a strong disposition to throw the whole burden of manual labour on the shoulders of those who are so poor that they cannot escape it. They cannot improve their physical conditions without increased earnings.

INDIAN CONDITIONS.

In explaining the conditions of Indian workers to an English audience, Mr. Whitley presented to them a few vignettes from the industrial life of this country. Here, said he, is a peasant accustomed to live in the village where his ancestors have been living for generations, tilling the fields near by. The times are hard. The family property has been divided and sub-divided so frequently that the little plot which has fallen to his share is hardly enough to keep body and soul together. And then, perhaps, the rains fail. He has heard vaguely that some one from his village had made money by going to some distant town and working in its factories, and he decides to tempt his own fortunes by following in the wanderer's footsteps. But on arriving in the City, everything is strange to him: the noisy machines, the unaccustomed discipline, the contact with persons whose ways and language are different from his. After a few months, he remembers that this must be the season for harvesting and sowing in his native village; in a fit of home-sickness. He leaves his work and gets back to his village. Sometimes he never returns to the factory. Often, as his poverty intensifies his anguish and gets the better of his instinctive love for his native soil, he once again gets back to factory life. Thus emerges one of the prolems of the first magnitude in the industrial life of India.

INDEBTEDNESS.

Take another man, whose case is perhaps even more universally characteristic of the life of the working classes in this country. He has to spend what for him is a large sum of money, either for his own marriage, or as dowry for his daughter, or perhaps he has spent more than he could afford for the funeral of his father. The exigencies of social custom demand that on these occasions he should feast all his relatives and friends. The money-lender is there with his tempting offer. He knows that every one borrows; why should he not do so himself. In return for his thumb impression on a document which he cannot read and which no one explains to him he obtains a larger sum than he has ever before seen in his life. He does not know that there are blanks in the document which will be filled in by the money-lender afterwards, and that the amount shown in the document may be much larger than has been paid to him. He thus finds himself indebted for a sum which may well be over his earnings for a whole year and the interest may be 75 per cent., or often even more. The money-lender does not ask him to repay the loan all at once—that would be a physical impossibility for the borrower, but the wretch is obliged for the rest of his working life to go on making payments "on account," and even though he may have given the money borrowed, several times over again, the debt still continues and his wife and children are compelled to reduce their already short rations. In India, it has been said, "Man is born in debt, lives in debt, and dies in debt. It is the custom of the country; so why worry about it". Here arises another serious problem; how can a man who lives in a state of perpetual fear and uncertainty ever become a good worker and a good citizen?

TRAGEDY OF INDUSTRIAL LIFE.

Here is a third case of the constantly occurring tragedy of Indian industrial life. In what are called non-regulated factories, which are now subject to no kind of State inspection, there are little children of five or six years working for unconscionably long hours in very inconvenient positions and under conditions as unhygienic as could be imagined. In the wool-cleaning establishments, for instance, women and children squat on the bare floor pounding the dirty, bloodclodden wool for hours in order to obtain from this co-agulated mass the raw material of industry. The workers and the floor are soon impatially covered with dust and hair-filaments charged with germs of all kinds. In the 'beedi' factories in which children of tender years are employed in large numbers, it is the same story over again, and all this for about four annas a day!

TRADE UNION'S WORK.

It is needless to multiply these sordid details of human misery, with which the Report, in spite of the official sobriety in which it is couched, is studded. It is unthinkable that the Government and the employers will not be stirred to action by the revelations of Mr. Whitley and his colleagues. But we should not overlook the fact that reform, if it is to have abiding results, must come from within and not be super-imposed. Here is where Trade Union organisations can and must help. But here we come up against the fact that the task of organising Unions, difficult enough in any country, is in India rendered even more so on account of the prevailing illiteracy of the masses. It is not suggested that illiteracy is a sign of want of intelligence, but it is evident that in teaching the illiterate worker how he may improve his conditions by self-assertion, the printed word loses the potency it has acquired amongst literate peoples. On the other hand, this very defect is a trumpet-call to wise and sagacious leadership. Indian Unions will have to be manned, for some time to come at any rate, by persons outside the ranks of workers, and the present officers of Indian Unions will best discharge their duties by so training up their clientele that the working-class movement in this country will hereafter be under no necessity to travel outsids its own group to supply it with the leadership that it needs.—"I. L. J."

PROBLEM OF THE WORKLESS

"Crisis Congress" Called In Holland

Unemployment has now increased so greatly in Holland that a "Crisis Congress," convened by the Socialist Party and the trade unions, has discussed the whole economic position and the measures to be adopted. The present crisis has once more shown that the system of unemployment insurance prevailing in Holland (the Ghent system) is a failure and many of the unemployment centres are unable to meet their ordinary liabilities without special help from the authorities. The congress, therefore, demanded that the Government should raise the percentual contributions to the centres and thus guarantee their being able to meet their statutory liabilities. The period of benefit should also be lengthened for all categories in receipt of benefit, the minimum amount of relief increased and a legal system of unemployment insurance established, to which employers should also contribute.

CRISIS FUND.

Finally, the Crisis Fund which has for years been demanded by the Dutch national trade union centre should at last be set up, contributions being paid to it by the unemployment centres, the employers and the authorities. It should be used to supply special benefits to the unemployed in periods of crisis, these being payable over a considerable length of time. The congress also denounced the false retrenchment policy pursued in connection with public words. It declared in favour of extensive building (road improvements, bridge-building, etc.), the raising of the school-leaving age, and the promotion of vocational and continuation school education.

HOURS QUESTION.

Holland has not yet ratified the Washington Hours' Convention, although parliament considered a bill for ratification as far back as 1921. Hence the Congress demanded the immediate ratification of the Hours' Convention and also of the Convention, adopted at Geneva in 1930, for the regulation of hours of work in shops and offices. It also demanded a further shortening of working hours. The Government should see that the International Labour Office discusses the 40-hours' week as soon as possible, and should also support every endeavour made to attain an international regulation of this question on the basis of the resolutions of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labour and Socialist International.

DISARMAMENT.

In conclusion, the congress discussed the Disarmament question promising the full co-operation of the Dutch Labour Movement, in the disarmament action organised jointly by the I.F.T.U. and the L.S.I. The affiliated organisations were called upon to support the petitions which are being organised on the initiative of the two Labour Internationals and thus once more demonstrate to the Dutch Government and the League of Nations that the Labour Movement insists on the fulfilment of the promises of disarmament.

DESPERATE SITUATION IN ROUMANIA

abour Methods To Meet Crisis

(I.F.T.U.) In Roumania there are now over 100,000 unempoyed industrial workers who are not in receipt of any statutory benefit. The rural population, which constitutes the great bulk of the people of Roumania, is very hard hit by the world agrarian crisis and the weakened purchasing power of the nation (hundreds of thousands of workers earn wages only barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. The great masses of the small peasant farmers, of whom there are millions, are working at a loss, exploited by usurious money-lenders and still further oppressed by heavy taxes, both direct and indirect.

To discuss this desperate situation, the Executive of the Roumanian trade union centre held a meetnig at Bucharest, which was followed by a joint conference with the Executive of the Social Democratic Party.

CENTRALISATION.

The National Executive of the Trade Unions endeavoured at its discussions to continues the work of unifying the movement which was begun at the congress of last spring. This work of centralisation has become necessary on account of the territorial changes effected after the War. Owing to these changes, the national trade union centre is at Bucharest, while many of the unions have their seat at Klausenburg: in addition to which, greater concentration is needed financially. Hoping to reduce administrative expenses, the National Trade Union Council has made several proposals for co-operation or fusion.

MOVEMENT HAMPERED.

At presenat, the movement is so hampered by its geographical construction and other factors that its membership sank from 36,609 to 30,141 (17.7 per cent.) between December 31st, 1929, and June 30th, 1931. In Old Roumania membership declined from 10,000 to 8,000: in Siebenburgen from 14,000 to 12.000: in Banat from 9,400 to 6,400 and in Bukowina from 2,500 to 1,400. Only in Bessarabia has there been an increase (from 676 to 2,091, or by 209 per cent.)

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

The total income in 1930 was 22.5 million Lei and the expenditure 24.9 million Lei, most of tahe latter being devoted to the relief of unemployment. Yielding to strong presssure from the national centre, the Government contributed 2 million Lei in 1930 to help cover the deficit in the unemployment relief. Unfortuniately, this sum did not go very far: the Typographical Union alone (which pays high benefits) has a total deficit of 3.7 million Lei: it received 375,000 Lei from the Governmenat grant, but this was barely one-tenth of its total deficit.

SYSTEMATIIC COMBAT.

The National Executive urged the systematic combatting of unemployment by means of public works and the introduction of a system of state unemployment insurance, to which workers and employers should contribute 1 per cent. each and the State 2 per cent, the provincial and local authorities also contributing, so as to make the unemployment benefit equal to at least half the wages.

A MANIFESTO.

At the joint meeting with the Party Executive, a lengthy manifesto to the workers and peasants of Roumania was approved. Its most important provisions are the following:

Immediate introduction of statutory unemployment insurance and of comprehensive measures for employing the workless:

Establishment of the 40-hour week and of a unified social welfare code:

Guarantee of a minimum price for corn, sufficient to ensure the peasants a livelihood;

In order to do this, there must be a state monopoly for the corn trade, to be effected through the creation of an Institute under socialised management, on which the community and the co-operative societies should be represented.

Other supplementary measures would be nationalisation of the corn-mills and municipalisation of the bakeries.

The peasants' debts should be reduced by a special method which would not interfere with their continued ownership of the soil and the stocks, etc. on it.

SAVE THE PEASANTS.

The exorbitant interest charged on loans should be reduced and a moratorium of several years granted for other debts. This would mean sacrifices by government and community to save the peasants: these should in their turn, therefore, endeavour to improve their backward methods. The ownership or farming of small plots of land is no longer sufficient to enable peasants to make a living. If peasants are to cultivate the land, they must combine into productive and consumers' co-operative societies. The Socialist Party and the Trade Union Council are undertaking to conduct a campaign for the enlightenment of the peasants on these subjects.

STATE CONTROL OF BANKS.

Appeals have also been issued to the whole country demanding State control of banks, which do not scruple to ask aid of the State after squandering the money of the people by their dishonest policy.

All industries; especially cartels and monopoly enterprises, should have their administration and price policy brought under public control. The first step in this direction should be the nationalisation of the mining industry.

In conclusion, all workers were called upon to help in the world disarment campaign initiated by the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labour and Socialist International.

"INCITEMENT TO MUTINY"

"Daily Worker" Articles On Navy Troubles

Before Mr. Justice Hawke at the Old Bailey William Thomas Wilkinson (68), printer, described previously as managing director of the Utopia Press, Ltd., Worship Street, Finsbury, was tried on charges of endeavouring to seduce persons serving in the forces, and to stir up such persons to commit and of conspiring with various persons to incite persons to breaches of the Incitement to Mutiny Act. 1797. Wilkinson was found guilty on two counts. and sentenced to nine months in the second division.

Sir Percival Clarke, K.C., for the Director of Public prosecutions, said that the Incitement to Mutiny Act was passed in 1797. The present proceedings were based on a publication called the "Daily Worker," which called itself "the organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain, a section of the Communist Internationale." The paper was printed by Utopia Press, Ltd., of which the defendant was managing director, holding the preponderance of the shares. There were two other directors; his sons, who had one share each. It was published by the Workers' Press, of Tabernacle Street, E.C., registered as the business name of three persons alleged in one count of the indictment to be conspirators—Frank Paterson, Frank Brennon Ward, and Robert McIlhone. There was a fourth, Frank Priestley, General Manager. On September 16 an artcle appeared headed "Navy Unrest: Further Navy Pay Cuts." On September 17 there was an article headed "Sailors Join the 'No-Cuts' Fight: Meetings by Angry Seamen". There was also a photograph of the Iron Duke. The following day appeared an article which was alleged to be an incitement to members of the forces to mutiny or disregard their duties and allegiance.

Sir Percival quoted from the article: "Let the soldiers, sailors, and airmen exercise their rights, and let the slogan 'Not a penny off the pay and allowances' resound through every branch of the armed forces." In heavy types were the words 'Build up a united front of sailors, soldiers, and Air Force men." There was no suggestion, Sir Percival pointed out, of any discontent in the army or Air Force. There was a notice in the paper "Censored by Printer."

"It has been said," observed Sir Percival, "that censorship of some of the papers has been exercised by the police. Nothing is farther from the truth in fact. What you have to say is whether the "words censored by Printer" do not show the responsibility of Wilkinson".

Sir Percival quoted another article advising sailors what to do and saying: "The fight against the cuts depends entirely on the organisation of the sailors. This week end the ships will arrive at Devonport, Catham, and Sheerness. What are the soldiers goinv to do?" There was little doubt that the article was designed to strengthen the men's opposition and to extend the dissatisfaction of the army. Another article was entitled "Naval Discipline Blown Sky High." There was a notice in the paper:—"Now reader, what about handing this copy to sailor, soldier, or airman? Pass it on."

WHY ONLY ONE DEFENDANT.

On September 24 the police saw Wilkinsoin, who asked: "Is there anything wrong? I cannot remember anything in any way seditious. I refused to print quite a lot of the stuff they sent to me." The prosecution suggested that he was a willing party to what was published, and that as the printer he was as respopnsible as the man who provided the copy. The police also went to the offices of the Workers' Press and saw Priestley, Paterson; and Ward. When they next went there these men had gone, which explained why Wilkinson stood in the dock alone.

At the close of the case for the Crown, Mr. John Flowers, K.C., submitted that there was no evidence that Wilkinson was the printer of the "Daily Worker" or that he was responsible in law for the newspaper.

Mr. Justice Hawke said it would have to be shown that Wilkinson was personally responsible. He held that there was evidence for the jury to consider.

Mr. Flowers, addressing the jury for Wilkinson, said the case came before them under somewhat remarkable circumstances. "The authors of the stuff which appeared in this paper are not before you. They are not before you because they fled. The man who is before you is the man who knew that inquiries were being made by the police and who saw them. Whatever may be said with regard to the culpability of those responsible for these articles it is idle to suggest that the managing director of a printing company is in the same category as those who wrote and provided them for publication, and fled when they found inquiries were being made."

Mr. Flowers referred to the principal article relied on by the prosecution as "pernicious," but he asked whether it amounted to an offence under the Incitement to Mutiny Act. He suggested that all it amounted to was that sailors having taken a certain step the paper asked other workers and other members of the armed forces to back them up. There was no suggestion that people serving in the Navy, Army, or Air Force should not be loyal subjects of his Majesty.

Mr. Justice Hawke, summing up, said: "It is essential that someone should say as clearly as it an be said that there is no law in this country to prevent political propaganda. One of the things of which we are most proud of English people is the absolute freedom we have in expressing our opinions." There could be no objection to people saying 'The Government ought to be changed because it is making cuts.' The Government of this country is based upon the free vote of everybody. If some change in the general law was wanted it must be done by influencing the vote of the electorate. If you say to sailors 'Openly and concertedly disobey orders' that is inciting them to a mutiny.

POLICE CENSORSHIP ALLEGATION.

The jury found Wilkinson guilty on the first two counts of endeavouring to seduce members of the forces from their allegiance and endeavouring to incite them to acts of mutiny. On the two remaining conspiracy counts the jury found him not guilty.

Sir Percival Clarke said that the "Daily Worker" had been printed by the Utopia Press for some considerable time, and Wilkinson had had previous warnings of the dangers he ran. In July, 1930, he and Priestley, Patterson, and Ward were all brought before the High Court of Justice on a charge of contempt of court arising out of publications in the "Daily Worker" reflecting upon and calculated to bring Mr. Justice Swift into contempt. Wilkinson was then charged as the printer, and he apologised sincerely and was fined £250.

Wilkinson was regarded by the prosecution in the present case as one of the principal offenders, because without his and these things could not be circulated. He was liberated on bail at the police court on condition that no matter touching the forces of the Crown should appear in the paper. In subsequent copies there were many blanks bearing the words "Censored by the police." The police, said Mr. Percival, did not censor newspapers.

Mr. Flowers: My instructions are that the police did exercise censorship over the "Daily Worker." There is no reason why they should not as far as I know.

Mr. Justice Hawke: Do you know any law giving the police the right to censor newspapers in this country?

Mr. Flowers: It is the first time I have heard of it being done.

Mr. Justice Hawke: A man who has entered into an undertaking might say to the police "Do you advise me to print this or that?"

Mr. Flowers: I understand they were proposing to print the names of the men who disappeared, and the police advised them not to do so.

Mr. Justice Hawke, passing sentence, said Wilkinson had been found guilty on two counts of the indictment, and the jury would have done wrong if they had not foond him guilty. They had fonnd him not guilty on the other two counts, perhaps because they thought proof regarding these had broken down, but the gravamen of the charge was contained in the first two counts.

"I am told," the Judge continued, "that you are yourself a person loyally disposed of the constitution laws of this country. All I can say is it is a very dreadful thing that a man without s editious instincts, which I am told you are, should be prepared to lend himself to this sort of thing for money. A sentence of a long period of penal servitude can be passed for these offences."

He took into account Wilkinson's age, and also he supposed that the prosecution would largely smash the business of the Utopia Press. He passed sentence of nine months in the second division.

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COUNTRY FIRST, COMMUNITY AFTERWARDS

Dr. Ansari's Reply To Allahabad Municipal Address

Dr. Ansari in the course of reply to the address presented by the Allahabad Municipality thanked the members of the board for the mention made in the address to his 'humble' service to the country. 'I realize,' he said, 'that the address that you have given to me is not given to me but to the institution of which I am an humble servant. Whether you call that institution the Indian National Congress or the Nationalist Muslim party, so far as I am concerned I do not recognize any distinction between the service of a community and the service of the country. My principle is country first and community after and if the country is served sincerely every sect and community would be included in it including the community to which I belong. This is the principle on which I have been working.'

Proceeding, Dr. Ansari expressed his feeling of great pleasure at knowing from the address that in the Allahabad municipal board good relations subsisted between the members of the different communities a thing (Hindu-Muslim unity) for which, he said, he had dedicated his whole life, and he expressed the hope that the members of the board would also help in bringing about the same condition, namely, Hindu-Muslim unity in the whloe province and the country. He knew that some of the municipal boards had communal differences, and trusted that the principle of unity which the Allahabad municipal board was inculcating would not let complaints of Hindu-Muslim disputes arise in Allahabad.

Dr. Ansari said that perhaps the chairman was not aware of the fact that about four years of his (Dr. Ansari's) life were spent in Allahabad itself) and he was acquainted with every corner of the city. He was, he said, a resident of the United Provinces having been born in Ghazipur. He received his primary education in Benares and passed his matriculation examination from the Government High School, Allahabad, and the Intermediate examination from the Muir Central College, Allahabad. Therefore, Dr. Ansari added, he was not a stranger to Allahabad. He was feeling that evening as if his own relations had honoured him by presenting the address.

R. T. C., A FEW DAYS' TAMASHA

Country Will Have To Begin Struggle Again

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

A public meeting of the citizens of Allahabad was held last night in the Moti Park to hear Dr. M. A. Ansari, who had arrived at Allahabad to perform the opening ceremony of the Swadeshi exhibition.

Babu Purushottam Das Tandon, who presided at the meeting, calling upon Dr. Ansari to address the audience paid an eloquent tribute to the services of the doctor to the country. Dr. Ansari, he added, was loved both by Hindus and Muslims. Making a passing reference in his opening observations to the Hindu-Muslim question, the chairman appealed to the people not to be misled by what some of the delegates to the Round Table Conference were saying.

Dr. Ansari, who could speak only for a few minutes due to indisposition, said that Mr. Tandon had very much exaggerated what little service he (the speaker) had been doing to the country to the best of his ability. He could not understand why the nationalists had not yet been able to attain what they desired, although they were working with sincerity and their number was very large.

Proceeding, Dr. Ansari asked the Muslims to consider whether what the Muslim delegates were doing at the Round Table Conference was for the benefit of the community and whether the Muslim community could be proud of it. In England, he said, greatest complications were being created in respect of the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh question and he was sure that if that question had not been given prominence, the British Government could not have shown indifference to the Congress demands made by Mahatma Gandhi.

DELIBERATELY IMPOSSIBLE DEMANDS

The Muslim, Christian, Sikh and depressed classes delegates, Dr. Ansari asserted, were doing their best to see that either the Congress demands were not presented or if presented, such obstacles were raised that they could not be accepted. Mahatma Gandhi tried his best to bring about an amicable settlement between Muslims and other minority communities, but, the speaker said, impossible demands were being made deliberately on behalf of the Muslims so that the Hindu-Muslim question might remain unsolved, for if that question remained unsolved from their point of view, India's demand for Swaraj could not materialise. The demands of Muslims, he added, were multiplying daily and the latest new demand was the one suggested by the famous Muslim doctor of Allahabad that until European trade was protected in India Muslims would not be contented.

When Mahatma Gandhi asked the Muslims as to the extent to which they would be prepared to support the Congress demands, if he succeeded in securing the acceptance of the Congress to their demands, the Muslim delegates replied that they would not support the demand for independence. Even with regard to Dominion Status they said that they did not want full control over the Army.

'I am sure,' asserted Dr. Ansari 'there would be not a single Muslim in India who would not wish Indians to have full control over the Army, but the Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference were disgracing themselves and their community by declaring that they did not want full control over the Army.'

In regard to other matters also the Muslims in England were saying, the speaker continued, that whatever steps forward were taken they should be such as would not affect the interests of the Europeans.

'What can you think of such people except that you can only draw this conclusion that they are not the representatives of the Muslim masses but are their own representatives', said Dr. Ansari.

Concluding Dr Ansari said that the Congress has observed so far the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin pact to the very letter. There was none who had entertained any hope of achieving complete independence through the Round Table Conference. I was a few days' "tamasha" and Mahatma Gandhi had gone there to see what could be done at the conference. The proceedings in England indicated that the conference would yield no result to the benefit of the country and Mahatma Gandhi would be returning soon to India. Independence could only be achieved through the people's own power and efforts and, therefore, the speaker asked his countrymen to prepare for the revival of the struggle and forget the Round Table Conference.

'I can say on behalf of the whole country,' Dr. Ansari added, 'that the Muslims are as ready to sacrifice themselves in the service of the country as any other community and if the struggle for Swaraj were revived, no Muslim would keep himself aloof from it.

MR. SHERWANI.

Mr. Tasadduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Ansari for the trouble he had taken in addressing the citizens of Allahabad, said that perhaps Dr. Ansari was not aware that one of the Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference while addressing a meeting of the Muslims at Allahabad about a year and a half ago had declared that he wanted complete independence and was keeping himself aloof from the Congress as it did not stand for complete independence and he had declared that the moment the Congress asked for complete independence he would gladly join it. But, Mr. Sherwani said, when Mahatma Gandhi asked the Muslim delegates if they would support the Congress demand for independence in case their demands were conceded, none of them, including the gentleman who had declared at Allahabad a year and a half ago that he was for complete independence, replied in the affirmative. The chief cause of the Muslims' poverty was that India had no control over her trade and still the Muslims in England were urging that the British should have control over trade for some time more. The prime duty of a Muslim, Mr. Sherwani asserted, was to obtain complete liberty for himself and for his community and the honesty of the motive of one who did not discharge that duty could be questioned.

In conclusion Mr. Sherwani informed Dr. Ansari, the president of the Nationalist Muslim Party, that the work of the Nationalist Muslim Party was progressing well in Allahabad and assured him that if the civil disobedience movement was revived Muslim volunteers would be ready to participate in the struggle along with the Congress.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru seconding the vote of thanks to Dr Ansari expressed regret that a reception could not be accorded to Dr. Ansari, a great leader of the country, on his arrival at Allahabad as his programme was not known and when he arrived at Allahabad he fell ill.

Touching briefly the political situation, he said that he did not understand the meaning of the Hindu-Muslim question. To his mind there was no such question and the Round Table Conference had exposed completely the reason why such a question was raised. It was merely an excuse created by those, who were opposed to India's right for freedom, in order to oppose the Congress demand for independence.

Pandit Jawaharlal said that it was certain, as Dr. Ansari pointed out, that nothing would be achieved by the Round Table Conference. 'In a few days' he declared, 'the funeral of the Round Table Conference is bound to come out and we shall have to continue our struggle for freedom.'

In fact, he added, the question of starting civil disobedience was already before them in connection with the agrarian situation. The Congress was leaving no avenue unexplored for an agreement but if in spite of its efforts to obtain relief for the peasants, the distress of the tenantry continued, it would no longer be possible for the Congress to tolerate it.

Mr. Tandon, the chairman, in the course of his brief concluding remarks referred to the agrarian situation and the question of "satyagraha," and declared that there was little hope of the Government doing anything for the well-being of the agriculturists, and it appeared to him that the Congress was being compelled to take some defensive action.—"Leader."

"WORSE THAN A BLOCKADE"

The Fall Of The Pound.

Lord Lothian, speaking at Plymouth in support of Lady Astor said: "I do not think anybody can say where the world is going at the present time. We are confronted by a situation the outcome of which no one can predict. The situation is graver for us because we are more dependent than any other country on foreign trade for our food supplies and raw material.

"The economic situation at present is more dangerous than a submarine blockade. We realised what the enemy submarine could do when it was destroying 800,000 tons of shipping a month during the war, but recent events have shown that a fall in the rate of exchange can operate in almost the same way and in circumstances which could be much more difficult to control and it proved difficult enough for us to control the enemy submarine.

"The whole world is reeling under the economic blizzard, and in this crisis I venture to think that the controversies of Protection and Free Trade and capitalism and Socialism are quite irrelevant just as they were in 1914 when we suspended all our controversies and got together a National Government which dealt with unforeseeable events with national unity. In my view that is what is wanted to-day."

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Ajmer Urs.

The Secretary of the Islamia Panchayet and Muslim Middle School, Jaipur, writes:—

The annual Urs at Ajmer begins from the 12th inst. and as usual, it will attract thousands of pilgrims from every part of India, who come to seek spiritual blessings and worldly gains through the kind intercession of Khwaja Moinuddin Sahee Chishti. It is but natural that such a huge gathering of persons at the shrine of Khwaja Saheb should provide rogues and riff-raffs, with ample opportunities to carry on their nefarious business with impunity. Cases of theft kidnapping and pick-pocketing are reported in large numbers during the six days of the Urs. But the greatest inconvenience experienced by the people on the occasions of the Urs is their concern about the safety of their shoes which are not allowed within the holy precincts of the shrine. Formerly many unreliable persons used to take their seats at the gate of the shrine to take charge of the shoes of the pilgrims going inside. But experience showed that they were not safe persons to be entrusted with this work. For the last two years the organisers of the Islamia Panchayat and Muslim Middle School, Jaipur, have been taking great pains to arrange for the safe custody of the shoes of the pilgrims at the gates. These people who are all respectable persons have taken up this labour of love in the interest of Muslim Middle School whose financial condition is deplorable. The shoes are cleansed brushed and kept in safety till they are returned to their owners, who are at liberty to pay anything according to their will and means for the service. The proceeds from this labour go to meet the expenses of the Muslim Middle School, Jaipur, which is the only institution of its kind in Rajputana and has been doing very useful work among the Muslims of this province. The people gathering in Ajmer on the occasion of Urs should avail themselves of this opportunity to help a deserving institute.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu New Year: Banks closed. Bombay Hockey League: Telegraphs vs. Police, Co-operage, 5-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.

Armistice Parade Service: Garrison Parade Ground, Colaba, 10-45 a.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 12.

Results of Second LL.B. Examination University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-49 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Steamer "Clanmac Kellar" left Liverpool on the evening of 6th inst.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT:—We have received a tearing Wall Calender for the "Hindu New Year" from the Fidvi Printing Press, 179, Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.

DADAR HINDU GYMKHANA:—The opening Ceremony of the Gymkhana will be performed by Seth Ranchoddas Madhavdas today (Tuesday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—11-30 a.m. Sponsored Programme by Hanseatic Trading Co; Diwal Programme 9-20 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Bai Saraswatibai with Dattaram Parwatker.

GIRLS' PHYSICAL FEATS.—A performance of Physical feats, dialogues, and garbas, will be given by the girls of Arya Kanya Maha Vidyalaya of Baroda, under the auspices of M. Y. M. A. to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. in Morarji Goculdas Market.

SAMASTA NAGAR MANDAL.—Under the auspices of the above Mandal a gathering of all the six Nagar Communities will be held to celebrate the New Years Day to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (B.T.) at Bhagwanji Kala's Wadi, (opp. the Temple of Hatkeshawar when Sir Lalubhai Samaldas will preside.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION'S ROUND:—The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of 'F' Ward will meet near the Central Vaccination Station near the old Tram Terminus on Thursday (12th inst.) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

DR. HERSCHFELD ON SEX PATHOLOGY:—Dr. Magnus Hernenfeld, President, Institute of Sexology, Berlin, will deliver a public lecture with lantern slides on "Sex Pathology" at the Hygiene Theatre, Grant Medical College, on Thursday, (12th inst). from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. Lieut.-Colonel S.S. Vazifdar, will preside. Members of the medical profession and the public are invited.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

The Offices of the Desh Sevika Sangh and the Rashtriya Stree Sabha were closed on Monday and will remain closed to-day (Tuesday) on account of Divali Holidays.

V. PRABHA and Co;—Sandhurst Road, Bombay offer their best wishes for merry Diwali and happy and prosperous New Year to their numerous customers and well-wishers.

BOMBAY CONDEMNS ROY'S TREATMENT IN JAIL.

Appeals Made For Defence Fund At Public Meeting.

A largely attended public meeting was held on the Chaupatty sands on Monday evening when speeches were made condemning the treatment meted out to M. N. Roy in jail, the denial of the ordinary rights to be tried in an open court and appealing for funds for proper defence. Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas presided.

UNSATISFACTORY RESPONSE.

Miss Maniben Kara who first addressed the meeting referred to the activities of the Bombay M. N. Roy Defence Committee.

She regretted that the position of the fund was extremely unsatisfacory and made a fervent appeal for more funds the lack of which very much handicapped proper defence arrangements.

Mr. U. G. Puthli also addressed the meeting on the programme of M. N. Roy.

UNCOMPROMISING ANTI-IMPERIALIST.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami said that whether they agreed with him or not, there was no doubt that Roy was a great man and had been fighting for the independence of India.

STRENGTHEN DEFENCE.

Proceeding he said that it was most regrettable that the response to the appeal for the Roy Defence Fund was not satisfactory. He made an appeal for funds and hoped that the people would see to it that his defence did not suffer for want of funds.

Sardar Jamiat Singh also condemned the bad treatment meted out to M. N. Roy in jail. He made an appeal for funds.

MR. TRICUMDAS APPEAL.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas in winding up the proceedings of the meeting referred to the programme chalked out by Roy and said that the Congress at Karachi had made an attempt in that line. He believed that there was no greater revolutionary than Mahatma Gandhi who was leading the Indian nation on the road to freedom.

He trusted that the people would contribute their mite for the defence fund.

The meeting then terminated.

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

Two Days More Only.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

Madhav Baug,

Time 3 to 10 p.m.

From 4-30 to 6-15 p.m.—Garbas and Songs by the members of the 'Kumarika Mandal.'

From 6-30 to 8 p.m. Vocal and Instrumental music by Mr. Chimanlal K. Sahastri.

From 8-30 onwards mimicy performances by Mr. Munshi and Garba dances.

On Monday due to unavoidable circumstances the Kumarika Mandal could not give their Garba performances. They will however present their programme to-day.

BIRTHDAY CENTENARY OF LATE MR. CAMA:—A meeting to celebrate the Birthday Centenary of the late Mr. K. R. Cama will be held under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institue on Wednesday (11th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, Hornby Road, Fort when Transliteration and Translation in English of the Pahlavi Vendidad prepared by Mr. B. T. Anklesaria in order to commemorate the Centenary will be presented. Dr. Sir J.J. Modi, will present to the Institute, through the President, the Life-Sketch of the late Mr. K. R. Cama, prepared by him, and will then deliver a discourse on the late Mr. K. R. Cama's Literary Work. The Hon. Justice Bamanji Jamshedji Wadia will preside.

ENGLISH MAILS

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with mails from London of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m. on the 8th inst. and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 13th instant.

"WE SHALL CONTINUE, EVEN IF GANDHIJI GOES AWAY."

(Continued from page 1.)

change value of sterling is a problem directly concerning India as much as Britain.

The practical question is felt to be how to broaden the scope of the Round Table Conference, so as to bring it more into relation with the realities of the world situation. In opposition to this view, the Congress invitation to Gandhiji to return to India is felt to be purely negative, and he has not yet reached any decision in that regard.

SECRECY ABOUT VISITORS.

Greatest secrecy is being observed regarding the identity of Gandhiji's visitors; but it is understood that he met Lord Sankey and the Marquis of Lothian this morning. It is explained that Gandhiji has not yet received personally a cablegram from the Working Committee, and until he has done so, it is not likely that he will take any steps as to his attitude to the Round Table Conference.

"WE SHALL CONTINUE," SAYS DR. S.A. KHAN.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan said, "As far as the Muslims are concerned, we should like all the parties to continue to be adequately represented at the Conference. If Gandhiji decides to return, it does not mean that the other delegates will also go. We shall continue as long as we are wanted to do so."

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan added that he had not been informed of any "informal conference" at Oxford to-day.

H.H. the Aga Khan declined to comment on the Congress decision.

Another prominent Indian in London, expressed a strong view on the decision. He said that he was sorry to find an important section of Indian representation taking such a serious responsibility on their shoulders of producing complications in the Conference.

"A SKILFUL MOVE."

"To me," he said, "it seems a skilful move made in order that Gandhiji may get out of the very difficult situation which he has created partly by himself. Now that he has the authority to return, Gandhiji's personal responsibility is diminished, and he may say, 'Well, I have been told by Congress to go back.' "

FORGET COMMUNITY AND THINK OF THE NATION

Safia Somji Exhorts Muslim Women To Join Seva Dal Force

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 9.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya accompanied by Miss Safia Somji, arrived in Lucknow at 8 in the morning and had an informal Conference with women workers when an appeal was made for recruits for the Bombay Central Camp and for the Agra Provincial Camp.

AT STUDENTS' PARTY.

Mrs. Kamaladevi attended a tea party given by the University Students. She gave a talk on the Seva Dal.

On Tuesday morning Mrs. Kamaladevi addressed the stuedits of the Isabala Thoburn College.

MISS SOMJI'S APPEAL.

Miss Safia Somji held an informal talk with Muslim Women and addressed a Muslim Women's public meeting. She made a special appeal to them to join the volunteer movement. She deplored their apathy and said this was not the time to think in communal terms but in national terms.

Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Somji addressed a public meeting in Aminabad in the evening.

CRACKER EXPLODES

Dadar Dactor's Daughter Injured

Early in the morning yesterday while playing with fire works, a girl of 18, daughter of Dr. Javle received serious burns, the cracker, having exploded suddenly. She was immediately removed to K. E. M. Hospital by the Municipal Ambulance Brigade It is reported that though the injuries are severe, she is progressing well.

PICKETING OF CRACKER SHOPS.

Dadar Vanar Sena's Work.

Cracker shops in Dadar are being vigorously picketed by the Vanar Sena of the Dadar Youth League. Although some shop keepers showed a hostile attitude Boycott was effective on the whole.

A SOCIAL.

To-day being the last day of their year picketing campaign it has been decided to give a "Social" to the members of the Vanar Sena. A programme has been arranged by the League at the Patel Terrace when there will be music, and the performance by Prof. Baje's Mela.

ANGLO-GUJERATI SCHOOL AT ANDHERI.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Performs The Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony of the Andheri Anglo-Gujarati School started by the Andheri Education Society took place at Andheri on Saturday evening before a large and distinguished gathering representing all communities.

At the outset, Sir Lalubhai pointed out the necessity of a good school for the children of the Gujarati speaking population of Andheri and said that judging from the efforts made by the Committee of the Andheri Education Society for engaging a trained and efficient staff, he had no doubt that this school will fefill a long felt want. He wished the school all success and congratulated the Committee for taking up this work in right earnest.

Mr. J. C. Nanavati, Hon. Secretary of the Society, then, gave an account of the development of the idea of starting a school like this in Andheri and appealed to the citizens of Andheri and the neighbouring suburbs to join the Society in large numbers and to help the institution.

Sheth Bhaidas Nanalal, Chairman of the Committee emphasised that they desired to give good but cheap education and thanked the donors for their generous support.

The President then declared the school open and prayed to the Almighty for its success.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

CLOSING CROSS RATE

London, Nov. 9.

To-day's Closing Cross Rate London on New York was 3.79

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 9.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.70
To-day's Opening Rate	6.60
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	6.85
Difference	+.15

Broach Expectation Rs. 186-8-0

Crop Report:—1,69,00,000 acres.
Ginning Report:—1,21,30,000 b|s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.	
Previous Closing Rate	4.72
To-day's Opening Rate	4.70
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	4.78
Difference	+.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 9.	
Silver Ready	21 1/16
Higher	1 1/16
Silver Forward	20 15/16
Higher	1 1/16

Tone of Market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 9.		
1st Settlement	65	0 0
2nd Settlement	61	8 0
3rd Settlement	26	5 0

THE CAPITOL

BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE

TO-DAY At 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

LAUGH AND GROW FAT !
Marie DRESSLER
Polly MORAN
are here in the year's funniest film—
REDUCING
with ANITA PAGE LUCIEN LITTLEFIELD directed by Charles F. Riesner
Also FLIP THE FROG COMEDY CARTOON

STOP PRESS

U. S. SYMPATHY FOR M. N. ROY.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 9.

I understand that a representation signed by influential Americans including Rev. John Holmes, Mr. Robert Lovett, Mr. Norman Thomas and Mr. Roger Baldwin has been sent on behalf of the International Committee for Political Prisoners of America to the Secretary of State for India in connection with M. N. Roy's prosecution.

The letter says: "We address you in behalf of many Americans who have been greatly concerned over the prosecution in India for mere opinion or propaganda wholly aside from any acts of violence against the Government. We are confident that all fair-minded people throughout the world are opposed to such a policy of dealing with the Indian Nationalist movement just as they are opposed to such a policy of any Government towards opposition. Another instance of this policy of British Government comes to our attention in the present trial for treason now taking place at Cawnpore.

Roy is well-known in circles friendly to Indian cause in United States where he resided for some time. We take no position in regard to his activities nor cause he represents. We are concerned solely with the prosecution directed primarily against his political activities, which admittedly did not include acts of violence. To try a man for treason for propaganda, however extreme, seems to us preposterous. The inevitable effect will be to alienate further from Britain a large section of public opinion throughout the world. Since conviction on the charge of treason carries with it a death penalty we express most earnestly our hope that the trial will have no such tragic outcome or if it does that the sentence be at once commuted."

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Premier accompanied by his daughter Ishbel arrived at Euston from Lossiemouth this morning.

The Premier delined to comment on the news from India that the Congress Working Committee had suggested that Mahatma Gandhi should withdraw from the Round Table Conference.

Premier motored (to) Downing Street to begin another heavy day's work.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN KASHMIR.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

Latest information received by the Government of India from the Punjab and Kashmir shows that the situation in Jammu City remains quiet and business is returning to normal. Shops of both communities are being open. No Jathas entered the State territory on the 8th instant. A rumour to the effect that the bridge on the Banihal Road had been damaged is now found to be false. Volunteers confined in the Satwari and Udhampur jails have been supplied with blankets and Captain Shah, ex.-I M. S. will assume charge of the Satwari Jail Camp on the 10th instant. One of the men injured in the clash between the Kashmir State Troops and a jatha on the 6th instant has since died. Four State soldiers concerned in the matter are to be tried by Court Martial under orders of the Military Authorities. One Hindu injured in the rioting on 2nd and 3rd instant has also died.—A. P.

DIVALI HOLIDAY'S SPECIAL ATTRACTION !

THE RIALTO

(THE HOME OF FOX TALKIES)

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Exotic, Alluring, Unscrupulous
a siren of the desert betrays the dashing Foreign Legion officer who loves her. Disgraced, he turns outlaw and leads reckless companions against his former regiment. How he redeems himself makes drama of glamour and power such as the screen has rarely depicted.
RENEGADES
FOX MOVIETONE OF THE FIGHTING FOREIGN LEGION
with
WARNER BAXTER MYRNA LOY NOAH BEERY

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

BE PREPARED FOR CALL OF DUTY.

Mr. Munshi Hoists Flag At Kamatipura

Flag salutation was one of the features of this year's celebration of the Divali holidays. On Monday morning there was an imposing ceremony at Kamatipura, 2nd Lane, where Sjt. K. M. Munshi hoisted the Flag and Sjts. S. K. Patil, D. B. Babrekar, S. L. Silam and Mrs. Nirgude addressed the meeting on the coming fight. Most of the Prabhat Pheries in the locality had taken part in the function.

Mr. K. M. Munshi in hoisting the Flag exhorted the audience to take the vow that they would make the utmost sacrifices for the honour and the respect of their country's Flag. The call of duty would soon come and they must prepare for it even from now.

Mr. Silam gave an assurance on behalf of the locality that Kamatipura alone would supply the quota of volunteers required of the province of Bombay.

Mrs. Nirgude made an appeal to her sisters to join the army in larger numbers next time.

The meeting terminated after singing "Bande Mataram."

DAKSHINI BRAHMIN SABHA—BOMBAY.

MEETING CONGRATULATE DONOR.

Under the auspices of the Dakshini Brahmin Sabha and Brahman Bhagini Samaj, a public meeting of the Brahmin community will be held to-day evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Tuesday, in Shankar Wadi, Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall, Girgaum, Bombay, to congratulate Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, M.A., M.D., for his manificent donation of Rs. 41,000 to the Brahmin Sabha for founding a Maternity Home for the Community. All the ladies and gentlemen of the Brahmin Community are cordially invited to attend.

PATHE CINEMA

THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE.

TO-DAY at 3-30, 6-30 and 10.

THE GREATEST FUN PICTURE OF THE YEAR.

MARY PICKFORD

WITH

REGINALD DENNY

IN

KIKI

A GLORIOUS ENTERTAINMENT ALIVE WITH FAST AND FURIOUS FUN, DIVERTING ROMANCE AND STARTLING SURPRISES.

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BOOKING:—S. ROSE & CO., or at THEATRE.

Also Hear

LLOYD GEORGE

SPEAKING TO BRITAIN.

PATHE SOUND GAZETTE.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

Coming Shortly

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

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REACHING FOR THE MOON

UNITED ARTISTS.

United Lodge Of Theosophists.

Jehangir Wadia Building,
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SPIRITUAL LIGHT.
Short talk followed by Questions And Answers.
Wednesday, November 11th,
6-15 P.M.

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No Fees No Collections.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1931.

THE NEW YEAR.

Once again the Festival of Lights has come and is bidding men to rejoice and be of good cheer. But there is not much joy in the hearts of millions of Indians who have suffered grievously and are still suffering for their country's freedom. There are many more who recall the sufferings of their relatives and friends. And they all are anxiously asking now what after all is to be the end of that suffering and whether the suffering is enough. Though the whack of the lathi is not quite so familiar now as it used to be this time last year, Indians recall the memories of lathi charges with pride—Britishers with a conscience do so with shame—but think of the immediate future with profound scepticism. They recall, too, the overtures for peace made about this time last year by several agents and friends of Government and the wise caution of Congress leaders who knew something of British methods and previous promises, how at last they were persuaded to put faith once again in the plighted word of Government in March last, and where they find themselves now for doing so and suspending several of their activities. However, though hope deferred may make the heart sick, there is no occasion for despondency, except for those who regard Swaraj as only a charitable gift from Britain to India. Congressmen will rather say today, regarded by Hindus as the New Year's Day, "Swaraj is our birthright and we will have it."

With the Congress Working Committee deciding to request Mahatma Gandhi to expedite his return to India, the natural scene of action. Congressmen will naturally think less and less of the Round Table Conference and its proceedings or lack of proceedings and will think more and more of what they will have to do themselves to prepare the country for the resumption of Gandhiji's active leadership. As for Gandhiji himself, we wonder if anything is now wanting to complete his disillusionment about a settlement at the Conference. In all probability he had a prevision of the present position when he often remarked in India on the eve of his departure to England that he was going mainly to state the Congress position at the Conference. He evidently meant that since the British Government had its own way in packing the Conference and in defining and regulating its scope and procedure, the chief responsibility for leading the Conference to a successful end rested with that Government. He has now stated the Congress position unequivocally and repeatedly and has challenged the Government to declare its own policy as unequivocally. The Government has not so far responded and seems to be only dodging the main issue by harping on the communal difficulty, for the most part created and aggravated by itself. If the Government fails to declare very soon its policy, amplifying its own solemn pledge made in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Gandhiji will certainly have good reason to feel that he has done his part at the R. T. Conference and must leave the rest with the Government.

Several British politicians and papers have themselves stressed the urgent need for the British Government's immediate declaration of its policy. Even a Conservative paper like the "Spectator" states: "If confidence in Britain's good faith is established by a statement by the Premier as to the British intentions, there is obviously no reason to despair of reaching an agreement at the Conference." We would only add to this that if the Premier's statement is just like his own or other Premiers' past statements without something to establish the bona-fides of the Government,t the statement can only add to the distrust and bitterness in the minds of Indians. The paper, however, is wholly right in declaring that "the immediate necessity is to get the new Indian Free State launched upon its career safely and the finishing touches added later." If the Government could seize and give effect to the suggestion promptly and sincerely, so that India becomes truly free, the New Year that is dawning may be different from what it is otherwise destined to be.

EARLY ACTION NEEDED.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Academic Council of the University of Bombay to draw up a scheme for University Department of Chemical Technology was released for public information on Monday. It makes concrete and financially practical proposals for the institution of a University Department of Technology and of the degree of B.Sc. in Technology. The cost of the scheme to provide instruction in chemical engineering, textile and industrial chemistry is estimated at Rs. 6 lakhs and the annual maintenance charges during the first five years are estimated at Rs. 1.25 lakhs. A welcome feature of the report is the statement that the Academic Council expect that, in order to meet the initial outlay and part of the recurring charges, contributions totalling 10 lakhs will be available. Government and the Municipality will, we hope, contribute their quota in a generous manner to set the scheme on firm foundations. The institution of a College Technology has long been demanded by the public and University youth realising the utility of qualifying themselves for technological careers, have also pressed for its establishment. The question was discussed by two previous committees appointed by Government, but their recommendations were pigeon-holed. Now that the University Committee has produced a scheme which is practical and adequate, at least for the present needs of Western India, we hope early action will be taken on it. The co-ordination of a technological institution with industry is, as the Committee points out, easy, "once the institution commands confidence by reason of its organisation, its equipment and its staff". An endeavour must be made by the University to create an institution of this type.

DEFIANT JAPAN

The quarrel between Japan and China continues to be aggravated with the circulation of false rumours in Tokyo, the determination of Japanese military commanders to adhere to an aggressive policy in Manchuria and the difficulty which the Geneva League is experiencing in persuading Japan to try the methods of conciliation for the solution of the acute differences between the two powers. Tokyo learns that a Japanese Consul in Manchuria is murdered and the militarists make capital out of it. Later the Consul wires that he is alive. Japan assures the League that further progress of her troops in Manchuria is stopped. Then comes the news that more and serious fighting has taken place. Unless the League threatens action against Japan and teaches her the perils of defiance, the situation will not improve. At the Washington Conference Japan accepted the position that Manchuria formed an integral part of China. She cannot go back upon this acceptance now.

UNFAIR

Time and again Indian public opinion has protested emphatically against maintaining with public funds an Ecclesiastical Department in this country. Tis Department caters to the needs of European officialdom, a class of persons who can afford to arrange for their spiritual requirements from their own purses. India has no State religion. Why should it be compulsory for her to devote a portion of her revenue for the support of an episcopal bureaucracy, functioning in the interests of a microscopical number of temporary citizens? The point was raised by the Central Retrenchment Committee and referred to by Sir Abdur Rahim during the debate on the Finance Bill. It is unfair to saddle upon Indians the charges of the Ecclesiastical Department which deserves to be abolished as a State Department.

Trifles

Mr. Gandhi is a curious personality. Complex in extreme and—yet I don't know. Well, you see, according to the Hindu Mahasabha he is so definitely pro-Muslim as to be nothing but anti-Hindu. According to the Muslim Conference he is, beyond doubt, virulently anti-Muslim; none, in fact, worse than him in the whole wide wide world. No, not even dear old Winny, the ancient bearer of the Fiery Cross.

• • • •

The Sikh "delegates" on the other hand, are firmly convinced that he is an agent working secretly for Muslims, as also Hindus against the Sikhs.

The "Depressed classes" of the R.T.C. are never too sure that they have condemned him in a sufficiently loud voice as their sworn foe who doesn't want them to exist as "Depressed Classes"—I mean who insists on destroying not only their "d'etre" but also the "raison" thereof.

The Varnashramites and followers like Sjt. M. K. Acharya have discovered him as a monster disguised as Mahatma with the one object of dragging Hinduism deep down the Muddy Deep beyond any hope of spiritual salvage.

• • • •

The Pannirselvamites believe him to be the anti-Christ.

Anglo-Indians have reported him as a burglar out to rob them of their jewellery—the "Anglo" as well as the hyphen.

Europeans-in-India have already issued warnings against his fell desire to dispossess them of their heritage for the sake of—well, never mind; that's utterly irrelevant.

And, last, though not the least, the poor harassed Government has already declared in-between tears and sobs that no Fairy Princess was ever pursued with such resolute and cruel determination by any other Dragon.

• • • •

All this clearly indicates that the place of Mr. Gandhi is, unanimously, the stake or the scaffold. He is the enemy of every thing and everybody. But memory is so embarrassing. I have just remembered certain celebrated—er—martyrs in history.

And as if to shake me further in my views against Mr. Gandhi, a cynic whispers his own plausible conclusions drawn from the charge-sheet viz., that the Old Devil is a Nationalist and an Indian.

I leave it at that. I am rather afraid of scepticism. Aren't you?

• • • •

Rumour is current that Sir Mahomed Iqbal will step in the shoes of Mr. Raza Ali. I congratulate the authorities on their attempts to turn the Public Services Commission into a "poets' corner."

• • • •

There is much of poetic juctice in the contemplated appointment. This militant "Laureate of Asia" may, perhaps, begin his Commission regime with the "poetry of the desk" and conclude it with the "Elegy of a job". He may begin it with rhyme and end it in blank verse.

No, I should'nt bother about reason—in a Laureate of Asia turned a British Commissionaire—if I were you.

• • • •

The Retrenchment sub-Committee is reported to have recommended the abolition of the post of the president of the Council of State. I suggested the following banner headline for this sensational piece of news:—"Upper Chamber to let! But it wasn't accepted and well, I fled.

• • • •

The "Indian News" says that Mr. MacDonald is giving Gandhiji what the Americans call "the works." Surely no. The Truce has created a lot of unemployment in the ranks of the satyagrahis.

• • • •

Scotland Yard considers that the robbery of the Darbhanga jewels is the work of a gang of four men and three women. However, it is gratifying that it is a Mixed Commission of Seven.

• • • •

Pandit Jawaharlal alleges that dancing girls were made to dance by the authorities near Congress meetings to disturb the proceedings. Evidently, they come under the category of public utility services.

• • • •

Sir George Schuster has complained that the suggestion to equalise excise and import duty on kerosene was "causing unnecessary heat". In view of the cost of the heating arrangements in the Assembly Chamber, the Finance Member should welcome this "heat-fall".

OUR LONDON LETTER.

ELECTION—AND AFTER

(BY AIR MAIL.)

(From Our Correspondent.)

ST. JAMES'S PALACE,
LONDON, Octboer 30.

The whole position in England has undergone a complete and revolutionary change during the last three days. The stupendous Conservative majority has created undreamt of difficulties for the "National" Government. The question now asked is whether there is any possibility of the leaders controlling the new untried Tory members who are flocking into the Commons. The next fortnight will indicate how the members behave. The fate of the Ministry is dependent upon this question.

Mr. MacDonald has made it known that he considers the present vote of the Nation as intended to deal with the British financial position irrespective of any party. He will therefore attempt to obain absolute obedience from all who have been returned to Parliament to support the programme. It is too early, however, to say how far he will get sufficient response from the Commons in this question.

AN ADMISSION

But to India, the most vital consideration is how Mr. MacDonald will be able to have the backing of the Tories in his dealings with India on "conciliation policy". The question of India has been placed in the same category as the financial crisis in Britain. As a matter of fact, the Congress boycott was the last straw that broke the back of the gold value of the pound. It is admitted on all hands that the position of the sterling in relation to gold values will not be and cannot be stabilised until there is some improvement in Britain's trade with India. This is impossible unless the boycott is removed. It is also admitted that even if it is removed the trade will not recover to the same extent as it was before, but it is believed that the raising of the ban on British goods by the Congress will certainly give some help in making British import figures tally with the exports. The adverse balance of British trade has been responsible for the fall in the value of the sterling. This has to be remedied and it is impossible to get it without a settlement of the Indian question.

PREMIER'S HOPES AND INTENTIONS

Mr. MacDonald's position with regard to India is strengthened by this consideration and nothing else. I am informed the Prime Minister will insist on the full support from the Tories to his Indian policy. I am once again told that the bitterness of the Prime Minister's speech at the Minority Conference was due to his anxiety to make a statement expressing His Majesty's Government's views regarding the major issues raised by Mahatma Gandhi before Parliament dispersed. The Prime Minister felt that he was not in a position to make that declaration due to the very strongest stand against it taken by the Conservative members, on the ground that it would be both premature and unsafe to state the considered views of the Government when they were not sure that there was cordial harmony in the Indian ranks. No real transfer of power, according to the view held by Tory leaders, could even be contemplated so long as the Hindu-Muslim dispute was not amicably settled. The position taken up by his Tory colleagues was felt to be so "logical" by the

(Continued on page 8).

A SOJOURN IN EUROPE

FERMENT IN GERMANY

(BY S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR.)

V*

Anglo-French differences are rising fast on the policy of disarmament and reparations and debts. America has also begun to take initiative and to look to the problems from her own economic interests and world inter-dependence.

FRENCH GAIETY.

The other aspects of French life have not much changed her pleasure-resorts and, of course, Paris, her educational institutions, her clubs and cafes, theatres and cabarets are prospering as before. The gay life of the Frenchman has not diminished in any way. The same superficial instability of her political cabinets and her Parliament continues and there are no new socialistic or individualistic movements very much noticeable. Russian Communism has not affected its life. Reparations are in her favour. Economic distress is hardly visible. Her Empire is not in dissolution.

STRONG POSITION AT GENEVA.

Her political strength is great in the League. She was opposing tooth and nail the Zollverein and Anschluss movements in Germany and Austria and has temporarily succeeded in keeping them apart. She is not anxious about a democratic Pan-Europa but a French Pan-Europe.

CRUSHED GERMANY.

But Germany, on the other hand, is in a bad state. Everywhere depression and dejection is visible. Her financial and political strain is enormous. Her reparations and debts have made her a slave nation. The enormous and indefinite tribute is weighing upon her, killing her higher life, and is resented by her. She honestly believes to have been not responsible for the Great War. Her opinion is being accepted by eminent historians; consequently her resentment against France and against the Versailles settlement is great. I was told that she will refuse to pay anything to her late enemies and to her creditors who are the same. She has to slave for others without any return, when she was not alone responsible for war. Because of this chaos in her life due to her immense losses of wealth, natural resources, and populations, and dismemberment of her territory and empire, she is thinking of finding new ways of making life possible and worth living.

NEW POLITICAL GROUPS.

A number of new parties have arisen which advocate new programmes for her regeneration and strength. The National Socialists or Nazis under the leadership of Hitler have a Fascist plan. They believe in opposing French designs and fighting them if necessary. They are a rapidly increasing party. With Swastika as their symbol they believe in the old vigour and virtues of Teutonic or Aryan life

(Continued on page 8).

*Previous articles appeared on October 19 and 24, November 1 and 5.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Nationalist Muslims.

The Secretary of the U.P. Nationalist Muslim Party, Mr. Mahmudullah, who is now in London, has done well to issue a statement for the British public on the Nationalist Mussalmans who have been deliberately ignored by the Government only too willing to oblige its reactionary allies. It is a simple, clear and unchallengable description of what the Nationalist Muslim Party is. Its leaders are the pioneers of movements of which the Muslim community is proud. Their greatness is the greatness of services that they have unfailingly rendered, it is not due to the glamour bestowed on them by aliens, official and non-officials, in India as well as abroad. That the Party represents the best and noblest in "Islam-in-India," even Mr. Shaukat Ali will hesitate to deny.

The True Representatives.

It is the only organised body of Muslim public opinion in India, and the only Party that thinks in terms of the Muslim masses—whom the so-called "leaders" regard as the means of purchasing for themselves Separate Electorates and British politico-commercial patronage—and their interests. It truly represents the Muslim community as against those Mussalmans who are the champions of Foreign Domination. But their qualifications are exactly the reason why they have been considered positively unfit to "represent" the Muslim community in London. That being the case, we are glad that Mr. Mahmudullah has done what he could to enlighten the British public that has been purposely kept in ignorance by the enemies as well as hypocritical friends of India.

A Contrast.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, one of the five Indian leaders recommended by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the presidentship of the ensuing session of the Congress at Puri, has worthily served the Congress during the last few years, and especially during the last Satyagraha campaign. In a recent Press interview he stated that, in spite of Government's continued repression in the Frontier Province, the number of Red Shirt volunteers in the Province had risen from one lakh to three lakhs. The whole Province, he added, was ready to enter the field at the first clarion call from Mahatma Gandhi. Referred to the possibility of an Afghan invasion, he rightly dismissed the bogey as a mere pretext for quartering British troops in India for Imperial purposes. What a striking contrast does the Khan Saheb present to some of the flunkeys that are now dancing attendance upon Tory Ministers in London!

Hindusthan Insurance Society.

The twenty-fourth annual report of the Hindusthan Cooperative Insurance Society, Ltd., for the year ending April 1931 shows that this Insurance Society has been able to maintain its progress in spite of the economic slump all over the country and the world. The report shows that during the year 6,786 new Policies were issued of the face-value of Rs. 1,15,80,750 and that the total number of Policies in force at the end of the year was 31,380 assuring a total sum of Rs. 5,44,36,239. The Directors announce that they "are at length in sight of the end of their protracted efforts to solve the Dividend problem." But they add: "Certain modifications of the existing financial agreements have been devised and remain to be worked out in detail from the legal and actuarial points of view with the help of the Society's experts before they can be definitely placed before the shareholders for necessarry action. It is expected that the new scheme will be ready to be brought into operation from the beginning of the next quinquennium." We share the Directors' hope that from that date, if not earlier, "the resulting position should enable surplus under shareholders' revenue to be legally divided."

CRITICAL STAGE IN BARDOLI ENQUIRY

Mr. Desai Insists On Production Of All Relevant Documents

THREAT OF WITHDRAWAL IN CASE OF FAILURE.

Government Counsel Thinks All Documents "Are Not Necessary In The Present Case."

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARDOLI, Nov. 6.

The cross-examination of the Mamlatdar of Bardoli had already arrived at a stage when his diary and reports as well as the orders and instructions he may have presumably received from his superiors were necessary for the education of truth. Mr. Desai, Counsel for the Congress, had laid great stress on that point and today was fixed up for the hearing of the arguments of both the sides. As the determination of this point was of vital importance and on it hung the issues of the whole inquiry, Mr. Desai had prepared an eloborate statement, the full text of which has already been released to the Press.

A COURT FOR A SET PURPOSE.

Taking his stand on the decisions of the Bombay High Court and the Privy Council, he pointed out that the present tribunal was a Court for the set purpose of Civil Inquiry and therefore its proceedings must be governed by the section fifth of the Civil Procedure Code. After establishing this proposition on the authority of some of the greatest exponents of law as lord Shaw, Rt. Hon. Dinshaw Mulla. He said he had the authority of the law and practice, which had stood the test of time for the last two centuries, to call upon the other party to produce what ever relevant documents they have in their possession, no matter however privileged or confidential. With great warmth he said that if one half of the evidence was suppressed, justice would be defeated and the present inquiry would have lost its purpose.

He also pointed out that the conduct of the Government servents, which was the subject of the present inquiry, was in direct contravention to the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and as soon as Mahatma Gandhi returned to India, he should be requested to appear as a witness before this tribunal, and they shall hear from his own lips the story of the violation of the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, and the circumstances that drove him to proceed to Simla with the case of the Bardoli peasants in his hands. He was the one person who could say how far this terms were flouted by the Government servants. In normal circumstances the Land Revenue Code empowers the Government servants to seize the moveable and immoveable property of the tenants for the purpose of collecting Land Revenue, but in the present instance it was agreed upon that the existing resources in cash of the tenants should be drawn upon. This clearly precluded personal credit as well as credit on property, and if it can be proved that a single tenant has been compelled to borrow or sell or mortgage his property to meet the demands of the revenue official, it is unmistakably a case of extortion and defeated the purpose with which this special condition was in corporated in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

MR. GORDON WANTS TO CONSULT GOVT.

When Mr. Desai concluded his argument Mr. Gordon said that he could not do anything in the matter without consulting the Government, and asked Mr. Desai what course he would like to take if his demands were not complied with. Mr. Desai said in unequivocal terms that he would prefer to walk out and stop proceeding further.

Diwan Bahadur stood up to reply; he, too, admitted that "He is unable to rise to the occasion". His contention was that this was not a Civil Court nor a revenue Court because the presiding Magistrate was not invested with power to award decrees or punishments and his decision was not subject to appeal. Diwan Bahadur proceeding further paid a compliment to the Government officers and said that they would never withhold any document if it served public good, but he thought that they were not necessary in the present case.

After listening arguments on both sides which took up the whole day, Mr. Desai speaking for two hours and a half at a stretch, Mr. Gordon reserved his judgment till he received the opinion of the Government in the matter.

RANJIT FILM CO.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to a letter which appeared on the 5th instant over the signature of "Well Wisher" on the cinema page of that issue.

Among other things mention has been made that Mr. Shah of Ranjit Film Company had to proprietor because it went out of order.

We do not unerstand how your correspondent has helped the Indian Cinema Industry by such an information, for the Recording Set in question was returned to us through the proprietor for looking into and it has since been sent over to Ranjit Studio probably the announced Rangit Talkie must be under way of production on it.

As Representatives in India for Audio-Camex—the above Recording set we wish to point out that there was nothing wrong with it except a couple of adjustments and it is now working as good as it did in Devi Devayani– Rangit's first Talkie.

Producing Talking pictures in our country is quite new to all of us and when an Indian Sound Engineer—Mr. Jamnadas Subedar of Rangit Studio—has been able to record perfect sound without any foreign help as in the case of others, we presume your correspondent ought to have been more discrete when rushing into the press with statements which hardly do any justice to the producers and the industry in general.—Yours, etc.

RAM G. TORNEY,
Representative: Hollywood Motion Picture Equipment Co. Ltd.
Bombay, November 6.

Calcutta.—Addressing a large gathering of Europeans on Saturday night, Mr. Villiers said that any recrudescence of Civil Disobedience must be crushed with unhesitating speed and ruthless strength accompanied by the stoppage of all advance of self-Government.—A.P.

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DIVALI ANNUALS.

Untouched By Art.

"Hindusthan-Prajamitra," Divali Number Re. 1/4.
"Be Ghadi Mouj" Divali Number Re. 1/-.

The selection of articles published in the "Hindusthan-Prajamitra" Divali Annual leaves little scope for doubt as to their dominant trend and tendencies. If the "Compositor", and the "Clerk" form the theme for fiction, if newly awakened social impulses protest against "divine" authority and against—the Unemployed and unemployable regiments of "Sadhus" and "Fakirs", if historic truth and perspectives lead to the re-examination of the "Black Hole of Calcutta," the opium octopus in China, progressive Japan and of lynching in America and, finally, if the emancipation of women is discussed from a rational and practical point of view which secures for her effective independence, the directive policy that has guided the selection of articles could not be mistaken. It is, primarily, iconoclastic. It destroys conventious, orthodoxy. It challenges the existing conditions.

The selection of pictures for the annual is a painful contrast. The policy that has guided the selection is anti-social inartistic and enslaved to orthodox routine. It is no tribute to social intellect which endeavours to emancipate itself from the greed and vulgarities of vested interests. The photography which encumber the annual succeed only in advertising the cheap "Stagey" inhibitions of the photographers who have been for decades been permitted to vitiate popular taste. This is particularly deplorable from a journal which is believed to and professes to serve new and unconventional social ideas and ideals. The only relieving sight are the drawings of Syts. Jayant Khatri, Mate and Dubashe.

"Be Ghadi Mouj" provides less emotional but more thoughtful and certainly, more varied articles. They are not comprehensive. But they are, decidedly and fairly, representative of the main intellectual and social currents of the times. The pictures in the annual are also varied. But their variety is a poor consolation for their tinsel worth. They are not only uneven in value, they are a disappointing anthithesis. If those responsible for the annual had followed the healthy instinct which finds appreciable expression in the drawing which decorate the borders and the "head" pieces for the articles, the annual would have easily acquired distinction. The desire to fill in the annual with pictures borrowed random from abroad is a desire that is at once unintelligent and short-sighted. Annuals untouched by art cannot possibly justify their existence.

K. H. V.

"HARISHCHANDRA"

At The West-End

The "Harischandra," Madan's Production that was hitherto eagerly awaited has been at last released on Monday afternoon. A crowded audience appreciated the film and acting of Miss Sharda who plays Taramati as well as that of Rohit was found to be of more than average standards. The film scores many points in good music as well as there are dances which serve as relieving interludes. As the afternoon audience come out a mass of eager paygoers was awaiting to enter and have the chance of the first evening of "Harischandra."

SPURIOUS KHADI

Working Committee's Warning

Among the resolutions passed by the Working Committee of the Congress at its meeting in Bombay was the following:—

The attention of the Committee having been drawn to the great harm that is done to the cause of khadi by some dealers in Swadeshi cloth passing off coarse cloth not made from handspun yarn as Khadi, the Committee considers it necessary to express its strong disapproval of such practices and urges upon all dealers in Swadeshi cloth to help the khadi movement by refraining strictly from selling as khadi such cloth as is not certified by the A.I.S.A. The Committee requests all Congress organisations and Boycott Committees to arrange for necessary vigilance so as to eliminate completely the sale of supurious Khadi from Swadeshi shop."

BOMBAY THANKED.

The Committee also passed the following resolution:—

The Committee hereby offers its congratulations and to the general public as also to the various Congress and other organisations for the wholehearted and gratifying response they have accorded to the appeal issued by the President of the Congress in connection with the celebration of the "Gandhi Week" by readily taking up the stocks of Khadi that had accumulated in the various parts of the country. The Committee expresses its thanks to Sjt. Manilal Kothara for his tireless egorts in making the celebration of the 'Gandhi Week' a single success. The Committee trusts that the people will make every endeavour to create and maintain a steady and ample demand for khadi by restricting their purchases to handspun and handwoven cloth so as to enable Spinners' Association and the various khadi organisations to offer the much needed supplementary work to the village population on a continuous and adequate basis.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden reached London from Stockholm this morning and drove to Kensington Palace to stay with Marchioness of Milfordhaven.

SATYAGRAHIS WITHOUT FOOD OR SHELTER.

Interviews To Relatives Not Allowed

ALLEGED INSULT TO WOMEN & VILLAGERS.

(From A Correspondent.)
WADHWAN CITY, Nov. 9.

As entry into Dhrangadra was not allowed even to pressmen they had to rely upon one sided reports. Conflicting reports are received about the supplying of food to satyagrahis under custody at Vrajpur near Dhrangadra. It is reported that the State has engaged once dismissed persons from the State service. It is also alleged that the authorities make insulting remarks to women and threaten villagers. The relatives of Satyagrahis are refused interviews.

The Dhrangadra Sahayak Committee wired to the Rajasaheb enquiring about the whereabouts of the Satyagrahis but no reply was received. Mother and Mother-in-law of Shardaben were stopped entry into tre State. The State had refused interviews with Sharadben. They were sitting outside the station without food under the scorching sun till last evening.

DHRANGADRA INQUIRY COMMITTEE

51 Persons Examined

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHRANGADRA, Nov. 9.

The Dhrangadra lathi charge inquiry committee under the presidenship of Sjt. Ramjibhai Doshi, sat on 7th Nov. at Rajkot and examined 51 persons. These persons came here inspite of Dhrangadra State's rule of horror owing to present situation.

Another date fixed for the inquiry is on 22nd instant, at Wadhwan Camp for female witness.

BAN ON CONFERENCE CONDEMNED

Young Men Facing Lathi Charges Congratulated.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the All-India States Subjects Conference Burma Province, the following resolutions were passed.

The public meeting of the citizens of Rangoon declares its strong protest against placing a ban on holding the coming session of the Kathiawar Political Conference and adoption of repressive measures to crush the spirit of citizenship of the Peace-Loving Subjects by the Dhrangdhra State.

This meeting while congratulating those youths who have shown undaunted spirit inspite of having to face the repressive measures adopted and the lathi charges made by the Dhrangdhra State authorities, heartily appreciates the unshakable courage demonstrated by the softer sex.

This meeting also insists on the Dhrangdhra State authorities to act prudentially by withdrawing all the repressive measures and the ban placed on holding the Kathiawar Political Conference.

MR. PAUL HOEFLER IN BOMBAY.

Producer Of "Africa Speaks".

A distinguished visitor to this country is Mr. Paul L. Hoefler, who arrived in Bombay on Monday by the s.s. "California" from America. He is known throughout the world as the producer of "Africa Speaks," which had a great run when shown at the principal theatres of India.

His present visit is connected with collecting material for a book he is writing. It is understood that he will also "shoot" scenes which will be used in producing another film on the same lines as "Africa Speaks." He has brought with him two trucks for transporting his equipment as well as his own car. On his arrival he was met by officials of the Vacuum Oil Company Inc.

COCAINE SMUGGLERS AND POLICE IN A CLASH.

Lathi Attack Leads To Firing.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 9.

Last night at about eight Atharali, Sub-Inspector in charge of Anwargunj Police Station, accompanied by Badrinarayan Pathak, second officer, Anwargunj Police Station and a number of constables raided the house of a notorious cocaine smuggler. While attempting to arrest one of the confederates of the smuggler, Atharali, Sub-Inspector and constables Jwalasingh and Murlisingh received serious injuries as a result of an attack made on them by the associates of the arrested person with lathis. Badrinarayan, the second police officer opened fire, but nobody was injured as a result of the firing.

All the attackers and the arrested persons, however, made good their escape. The Kotwal, Superintendent of Police, Joint Magistrate reached the spot immediately after the occurrence.

The Joint Magistrate is holding an enquiry.—A. P.

PLAYING UPON CREDULITY OF UNEMPLOYED

Adventurers Sentenced To 4 Years R. I.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, Nov. 6.

Jayavant and Bhagwandas, the Managing Governor and Governor of the bogus bank called "The Charitable Bank of India, Registered," have been convicted of cheating and sentenced by the Divisional Magistrate, Calicut, to undergo 4 years rigorous imprisonment, under Section 420, I. P. C.

They are two youthful adventurers, who opened the Bank in Calicut, purchased a motor car on instalment system, obtained cash securities from applicants for employment and did other marvels without spending a pie of their own.

A POLICE CONSTABLE SHOOTS ANOTHER.

Picketing Of Foreign Crackers Shop.

POONA, Nov. 7.

Sjt. R. B. Talegawker, President, Foreign Crackers Boycott Committee, Sjt. K. T. Jadhav, President, Poona City Congress Committee, and Sjt. K. G. Pashanker, Secretary, Poona City Congress Committee, met the dealers in Foreign Crackers during the last two weeks and requested them not to order or sell Foreign Crackers. As many as 24 merchants have on oath agreed not to sell Foreign Crackers. Also they shall not order any stock. Thus one can easily congratulate the above mentioned three gentlemen on their success. Also the committee is trying to persuade those who have not as yet agreed not to sell Foreign Crackers. In case these merchants do not abide by the committees' decision, then these shops will be picketed.

ADVANCE SWADESHI.

The Rashtra Prem Mandal has arranged a charkha class in the Poona Cantonment. A good number of students are taking instructions in spinning. Also every day in the morning and evening, volunteers are hawking khadi and tuhs carrying the message of Swadeshi to every house in the Poona Cantonment.

Prohibition work also being cut by Mandal. Everyday in the ev evening, volunteers stand at 50 steps away from liquor shop and sing song against drinking and thus asking people not to drink.

POONA SEWIKA DAL.

In the presence of large number of people, Sjt. Gadgil performed the Poona Sewika Dal establishment ceremony this morning at 7 a.m. Poona is also contributing its little bit towards the national programme.

TRASPORTATION FOR LIFE.

The case against a police constable named Tukaram Padre a resident of Ghodegaon Poona District for shooting another constable from the same village named Shaikh Mahbool Abdul Rehman was heard by Mr. Wadia, District Session Judge Poona on 2nd, 3rd and 4th November. About 12 witnesses were examined in the case and on the 4th instant at 2-15 p.m. the Jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused. The learned Judge agreeing with the Jury sentenced the accused to Transportation for life.

RS. 15,000 FOR SCHOOL BUILDING.

A meeting of the Poona suburban Municipality was held on the 2nd instant when Sjt. Shankar Raw Medheker presided.

The Municipality passed the following resolutions by a large majority.

(1) School Buildings should be built at Sangamwadi, Wakde Wadi and New Kirkee and to carry out this work municipality was pleased to sanction Rs. 5,000/ for each School Building.

(2) The interest on the amount spent should be charged as rent of the building to the School Board.

(3) The necessary amount for the buildings should be drawn from the reserve fund.

(4) The work should be completed by the end of January 1932.

The Municipality also appointed a committee to consider the question of starting a high school in the suburban Municipal Limit.

CITY NOTES

By
OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC

Swadeshism is the watch-word of every nation to-day. America puts up tariffs in order to ensure Swadeshism there. England wants to put up the slogan "Buy British" and an Empire Exhibition is to be held in February 1932 to popularise the goods that the "old country" can produce. In view of these tendencies, I think it may safely be said that anyone who spends a pie on foreign goods which he can do without or for which there is an Indian substitute is guilty of treason to the country.

I think there is no apology to be made for quoting the following extract from the proceedings of the Bombay Hosiery Merchants' Association: "Out of several achievements of the movement, one of the most nation-building items was the spirit of Swadeshism". The secret of Swadeshi is that, of every rupee that you spend, fourteen annas at least will remain in India, while if you buy any foreign goods, fourteen per rupee will 'leave' India. Even if it be a quasi-Swadeshi company product, owned by Europeans living in India, the result is nearly the same, for the fourteen annas is spent on foreign staff, foreign raw products, foreign advertising and foreigners' profits. Swadeshism retains all these items inside the country and also increases the capital thus available for further development of industries.

For example, as a result of the boycott movement of last year, progress has been made in the starting of an Indian company for marketing our Indian tea and this uses Indian tins, Indian labels and it advertises in Indian newspapers and the profits go into Indian pockets and it is taking an increasing share of business from the alien concerns which had till now almost a monopoly of this business.

Let every son of Bharat then try to place his country first in all his dealings, whether personal or otherwise.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NORTHERN INDIA.

The People's Bank of Northern India closed its doors in September last and the Managing Director has now submitted a scheme of reconstruction for consideration of the shareholders and creditors and the Lahore High Court has fixed 6th December for the purpose. I had heard rumours about the position of this bank in April last and I was not much surprised at its suspension. If what I heard is true, the chief creditor should be the Bharat Insurance Company of which Lala Hari Kishen Lal is the Managing Director as he is of the People's Bank of Northern India. On the assets side, the loans are understood to have been made to various companies in which the Lala was directly or indirectly interested. And the chances of recovering the loans were supposed to be not very near. I would suggest to the shareholders that they should have the affairs of the bank scrutinised by a special auditor before accepting a scheme of reconstruction.

TRUE RETRENCHMENT.

The Sub-Committee of the Central Retrenchment Committee is believed to have recommended that the post of President of the Council of State should be abolished because "the Council of State has not much to do and it is a waste of money to retain for it a whole time President." Amen, say I. But if the Council of State "has not much to do" why should it not also be abolished temporarily and the effect of its resolutions be achieved by the Ordinances?

FALSE RETRENCHMENT.

The Railway Board has found it possible to dispense with four out of nineteen stenographers in one of its department but cannot dispense with the post of Deputy Director because the supervision of its labour and finance cannot be carried on with hair. To add point to the joke, the Board adds that even the allowance of Rs. 250 cannot be cut as, without it, proper men are unwilling to accept it. The following questions then arise:—

(1) Is it true that the men holding these posts are usually juniors who ought to consider the post as itself an honour?

(2) Is it not part of the contract with these officers that they should do any work assigned to them anywhere in India?

(3) Has the Board tried to get suitable men without giving the allowance?

(4) Will he not be wasting most of his time now writing out notes which he used to dictate to his stenographer?

APOLOGIA FOR MERCY.

OPEN LETTER TO PROMOTERS OF DIVALI FUNDS

Ladies and Gentlemen!

How shall I word it? A great speechlessness paralises this glib pen that usually flows into an easy column with the most perfect ease. Modesty, my dear ladies (may I not address the fair-ones first?) is a virtue to which even the damned and lost of humanity may not be lost. I am overcome with an indescribable sense of delicacy in essaying the supplication that burns in my heart and I hover and halt (if you will forgive me the Tagorean phraseology) at the threshold of your houses, in the (anticlimaxic) gutter ('pardons, mesdames!)..... Ah, how shall I word it? Mine is not the Homeric Muse: and the theme of this humble plaint is too unthinkable for sonneteering.

But one must make up one's mind, one supposes, for the leap in the dark, so to speak; and here goes then..... Do spare me and the unfortunates of my class the ordeal of your socio-philanthropic attention and permit us to enjoy the Divali feeling without being made the martyrs of your box-collections. You, ladies, are described fictionally as angels of mercy: I mean no disrespect to you, believe me, if I venture to offer to meet all the devils in all the hells, the myriad 'eblises,' if in doing so I could avoid your angelic presence. Angels, ladies, are alright for the garden-cities of citizen H. G. Wells. Ropeladdervilla, Faradisia, South: but they are out of place, may one say, in a world of salary-cuts and semi-starvation.

I must emphatically protest and deny, my good and lovable ladies, that I could ever so much as dream of persuading you to abandon your only occupation in life that matters. Many of you are mothers (let me move your maternal heart) and a majority of others.....er.....er.....just confirmed spinsters. I am not a Communist, I assure you, and I won't insult you with the jeer of 'the parasitic leisured class': I am looking forward, mesdames, on the other hand, to the times when you would swear by the Communist 'cliches' and paint your collection boxes in red: and—sad thought—I would still remain your victim. By all means run your welfare centres and man the executives of all those brave committees: I wish you the best of luck if a luckless man may wish it: but for pity's sake don't utter that horrible word, Fund.

At times, ladies, I wish you had your cats, dogs and parrots to love and look after, your children to feed and wash, meals to cook for your husbands (if you had any)..... what do I 'not' wish? If only you fleeced the wealthy who had spare cash to donate to your Causes and let me alone! If only you had blundered on the way of imagination! You, ladies, offer to correct other people's morals and the social outcastes tremble and curse at your shadow. But are not morals just a question of money, so that if I were a millionaire I would have miles of morals and more to spare? I would practise such "largesse": I would recommend you all to be made Justices of the Peace and found a Society of the Friends of Morals (as swell an affair as the Theosophical Society!). But I shall conclude: I suffer from lack of vitamins due, largely to the existence of all those Funds of yours. May I remain or rather, decline to remain, dearest ladies and gentlemen.

ONE OF YOUR VICTIMS.

SHADOW OF FAILURE DOGS R. T. C.

The "Stiff-Necked" Princes.

(BY H. N. BRAILSFORD).

There can be neither heart nor hope in the Round Table Conference while its British members, with the exception of the peers, are away electioneering. This National Government could hardly have shown its indifference to India and her problems more plainly.

Two steps forward have, however, been taken this week. The Finance Committee has produced a sketchy but unanimous report, outlining the principles on which Revenue will be collected and distributed among the States and the Provinces when the Federation comes into being.

The subject is so tehnical that the reader would hardly thank me even for a brief summary. Moreover, it is clear that nothing, in spite of this unanimity, is finally settled.

BEHIND IT ALL.

In the first place the details have yet to be worked out by an expert committee which will sit in India. Secondly, the spokesmen of the Princes startled the Conference by warning it that their assent must not be assumed. When they see the experts' report in its final form, they will decide whether on this basis they can enter the Federation.

Their tactics in this as in other matters are to sell their adherence dear. They will not come in unless everything is arranged to suit their conception of unfettered independence.

They will accept all the gains of Federation, while making no sacrifice of their "right" to govern as they choose.

A further ominous reservation was made by Sir Purshotomdas Thakurdas, the millionaire who represents the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. He insisted on Tuesday that before any financial settlement can be accepted the items of the Indian debt scrutinised.

Behind this claim lies a grievance of which the National Congress Party also is bitterly conscious. India was charged with many debts for which she disputes her liability—part of the cost of last century's wars in China and Abyssinia for example, and the cost of compensating the East India Company when the British Government took over its authority after the mutiny.

These old debts are wholly or almost wiped out, but none the less it is India that has paid them off. It would be unwise to refuse a scrutiny of these accounts. Until it is undertaken we cannot assume India's consent to the financial basis of the new order.

Lord Sankey's sketch of the Supreme Court of the Federation has been circulated, but the decisive debate on this vital subject is still to come.

This Court, nominated by the Crown, will be the keystone of the Federal arch. Without a common basis of law no Federation can hold together. This Court will act as a Court of Appeal for cases originating in the States as well as the Provinces. In other words it brings the legal system of the Indian States, in most of which Law is the prince's good pleasure, under a Court which will act on the prinsiples of British justice.

The Princes have refused to allow the insertion in the new Indian Constitution of any definition of civil rights.

Their subjects enjoy such rights as they are pleased to recognise. Will the Supreme Court have the power, if one of their subjects should have recourse by way of appeal to it, to impose on a Prince respect for the ordinary liberties which constitute civilisation? If so, will the Princes tolerate it? If not, is the Court of much use?

THE SHADOW ACROSS.

As yet, however, the Conference is not facing these graver issues. The shadow of the failure to settle the communal problem lies across it.

It is a hopeful sign that as between Mr. Gandhi and the Moslems a reasonable settlement was reached in last week's negotiations. It broke down because neither the Sikhs nor the Hindoo clerical party (the Mahasabha) would accept it.

The mass of sane lay opinion could override the fanatics, but how is it to be mobilised?—"Reynolds Weekly."

"OPEN CLASH" BETWEEN MACDONALD AND MAHATMAJI

American Journalist's Impressions Of A "Humiliating" Day For Indians.

The "Chicago Daily Tribune published on October 8 under the caption "India's chances for liberty go up in smoke", the following despatch from Mr. William Shirer, its special correspondent at the R. T. Conference:—

LONDON, October 8.

In the midst of angry wrangling by representatives of Indian minorities and an open clash between Mahatma Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, and Prime Minister MacDonald the minorities committee of the Round Table Conference adjourned indefinitely to-day, admitted its failure to solve the racial problem, and put off, in the opinion of both Indian and British delegates, chances for India to obtain real self-government until the Greek kalends.

If British statesmen had hoped that the Indians would split up into warring factions long before even a semblance of self-government arose for discussion, they must be highly pleased to-night.

For St. James's palace, where the Round Table Conference is being held, never witnessed a more weird spectacle than to-day's meeting. Hindus, Moslems, Sikhs, "untouchables", and Christians fairly flew at each other's throats. Some even begged the British not to withdraw from India.

MACDONALD CHIDES INDIANS.

And after Gandhi made a moving appeal to attempt to show his colleagues that such wrangling was absurd, "before we know what we are going to get from the British government," Prime Minister MacDonald who presided, arose and, like a confident school master, chided the Indian leaders, including the "holy man," about their quarrels.

He told them frankly that Great Britain could not offer a thing until they had settled their own difficulties first. The Mahatma complained again to-day that the Round Table delegates are not representative.

"We are not elected representatives", he said. "We are here by nomination of the government. If we knew definitely we are going to get what we want, then we would hesitate fifty times before we threw it away in sinful wrangling. The communal solution can only be the crown of a national constitution and not its foundation, if only because our differences now are hardened by reason of foreign domination. I have no shadow of a doubt that the ice-berg of communal differences would melt under the warmth of the sun of freedom."

PREMIER CALLS A HALT.

After other leaders had their say, including Dr. Ambedkar, clever Bombay lawyer, a representative of the "untouchables", whose savage attack on Gandhi brought protests from British and Indians alike, Mr. MacDonald called a halt. He refused Gandhi's motion that the committee adjourn "sine die" and scorned the Mahatma's request that Britain show its hand.

"You know perfectly well the British government will not stand in the way of agreement," the Prime Minister said: "We are determined to make the Round Table Conference a success."

Then he let out the bad news that the conference was only a consultative one after all, and so how could England offer anything definite, such as Gandhi requested?

"What did we promise you at the very beginning?" MacDonald smiled at the disappointed delegates. "We had only pledged that we would not make up our minds about the future of India until we had consulted you. Do you suggest that in the middle of the consultation we break off and produce proposals?"

WILL TAKE PRIVATE ACTION.

And then he said threateningly: "If the government produces its proposals, that is as near its last word as the circumstances allow. The British government wants to go on. It will take its action if you cannot, because we are determined to make such improvements in the government of India as will make it consistant with our ideas."

Gandhi and other Nationalists who have been harping about independence, listened to Mr. MacDonald's remarks dejectedly. The Mahatma told friends it was the most humiliating day of his life.

Reporting the failure of negotiations to settle the racial quarrel to the committee, he described "my deep sorrow and deeper humiliation. My failure does not mean my utter defeat, for there is no such word in my dictionary."

He sat visibly moved as Dr. Ambedkar, who later lunched with the Prime Minister at 10 downing Street, heaped insults upon him in a bitter speech. Angry delegates protested when Dr. Ambedkar accused the "holy man" of being guilty of breach of promise and called him "irresponsible with his many false claims."

GANDHI TURNS OTHER CHEEK.

Gandhi turned the other cheek. "Thank you, sir" he beamed.

This ruffled Dr. Ambedkar for a second, but it gave him another thought, for he thereupon launched a stirring appeal for the British to remain in India.

"We don't want an immediate transfer of power from the British to the Indian people", he thundered as Mr. MacDonald and other British delegates smiled approval. "But if Britain is unable to resist the Indian forces which want power, then we want guarantees."

Mr. MacDonald, before adjourning the meeting, put it to Gandhi that if Britain forced a constitution upon India before a communal accord is reached, "our friend, Mahatma Gandhi, would probably at once start some method of passive resistance."

Gandhi remained silent.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

Prime Minister that he was forced to wait until the unofficial pourparlers between Mahatma Gandhi and the Muslims were finally over. Mahatma Gandhi made his statement of the failure to reach an agreement and the Prime Minister felt that all his attempts to clear the situation had failed and he laid the blame on the Indians, as he had already done before on similar occasions.

THE TORY GAME

One need not go again into the question of how, while the Tory Front Benches were pressing this point of view on the Prime Minister, their second-lieutenants reinforced by the die-hard section, were urging the Muslims to stand fast by their programme, thus making it impossible for the delegates to come to any agreement. Mahatma Gandhi explained his position in a considered letter to the Prime Minister. But the situation remains the same. The Prime Minister is not in a position to get his Tory colleagues to agree to a decent gesture to Mahatma Gandhi, unless and until the Hindus had come to a cordial agreement with the Muslims. Mahatma Gandhi feels that unless the real objective is known it would be difficult to induce either the Hindus or the Sikhs or Muslims to give up their point of view.

THE SILVER LINING

As I have stated in the earlier part of this letter, the only satisfactory and promising thing, which may prove to be the real silver lining to this cloud of pessimism hanging over the Conference circles here to-day is the need of Britain to settle the Indian question swiftly. The prestige of the "National" Government is already at stake. If the Conference breaks, as it seems it will, even "owing to the failure of Indian delegates to arrive at settlement of communal problem", the result will be immediately felt by the British trade. The Press may throw the blame on the Indians. The British leaders may raise their hands in pious dismay at the "childishness" of the Indians and exclaim that Indians must be ruled by Britain until they are able to solve their own difficulties by themselves. But every one knows that if the break does come, the exceedingly vital financial problem of India will remain unsolved. Even a cent per cent Tory majority in the Commons will not induce India to purchase British goods.

DIE-HARDS' HOPES

The only danger, as stated before, will arise from that section of the Tory Party which feels that it has not yet tried the firm hand in India. If they have to yield, they say, they must be allowed to try to put down the Indian agitation as a last resort. If that fails then they will have to yield. This is an argument that appeals to the ordinary conservative mentality. Will the die-hard section succeed in stampeding the Government on the Indian issue?

I am in a position to state that this argument is too bad for Mr. MacDonald to swallow. He, as the Prime Minister, has the right to demand an immediate dissolution. If the National Government has been formed to deal with the financial emergency, he will be in a position to claim that all those who are opposing this policy of peaceful settlement of the Indian question are really opposing a principal part of the cure for England's distressed finances. He will, I am told, therfore do his best to stand fast by this policy and if the Tories revolt, he may reluctantly persuade himself to disband the "National" Government and again appeal to the country against the Tories as he appealed to the country against Labour.

LEST WE FORGET

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S APPEAL ON BEHALF OF EX-SOLDIERS.

10th November. 1931

At Armistice time this year, I renew the appeal which has been made in the past by my predecessors in the Office of Commander-in-Chief in India for contributions to the Ex-Services Association India and Burma, to enable that body to continue undiminished its work on behalf of British ex-Officers and British Ex-Servicemen who are now in distress in this country.

The records of the Association show that the calls on it continue to be heavy, and that during 1930 it expended from its funds over Rs. 2,07,000/- on relief work out here. In addition £3,375/- were contributed by the Association to various Ex-Service institutions at home.

The trade depression which prevails in India, as elsewhere, and the resulting reductions of staff in many departments, have caused much unemployment among Ex-Servicemen, many of whom are faced with the gravest difficulties as regards the maintenance of themselves and their families.

There are many children and orphans whose education depends on the help of the Association, and who will be on its hands for several years to come.

The assistance required by those striving to gain a livelihood in India and the expenses of repatriation of destitute to the Colonies of those for whom no prospect exist out here, but for whom there are opportunities in other countries, imposes a heavy expenditure, which seems likely to continue, on the Association.

On the Anniversary of Victory I ask all to contribute according to their means, to the cause of Old Soldiers, who made Victory possible and are now suffering through the present distress, economic and labour conditions.

Contributions may be sent to any Area branch of the Association, or to the Head Quarters Secretary, Delhi.

Philip W. Chetwode
Genl.
C.-in-C. in India.

A SOJOURN IN EURJPE

(Continued from page 6)

and would destroy whatever is Semetic of Christian.

The other strong party is of Communists, based on Russian Communistic ideals and programme. Their slogans written on the foot-paths of Berlin and other towns show their ideas. During the week I was in Berlin I was able to see how the referendum regarding the dissolution of Prussian Chamber was taken. The fights and shootings which occurred between the Communists and the Government police showed the strength and passion of this party. They shot a number of police officers to death. Then there are Steelhelmites with the grey uniform who are the old military party. These are the three main active parties. There are other National, Socialist, and clerical parties who are moderate in tone and programme.

LIFE OF TURMOIL.

The German life is in great turmoil because of her economic insecurity, political dissatisfaction and new forces and parties. Her cafes, clubs, theatres and pleasure houses are not half as crowded as before. Her shops and hotels do not get many customers. Still her industrial organisation and technique, her scientific studies and applications, her educational systems and progress, her factories and workshops, her inventions and skill are advancing ever anew. One finds Germany to be a living nation, not a decaying one. Her population is increasing. She wants new ways and has new aims. Her old political ideals have no scope.

INCULCATION OF NEW SPIRIT.

Being dispossessed of her empire, some home territories, and the great army, she has to find livelihood for her large population within her own boundaries and in foreign independent markets. She has no controlled markets of her own like England or France in their empires. This has compelled her to develop new methods and processes in science and industries. Deprived of her old ideas she has to train her youth in new ideals and ways. She is doing it in "the back to nature" or "simplicity" movement. One of these is the "Wander" movement of the youth and children. It is inculcating a new spirit of simplicity, joy and unity in German life, and is making the youth repossess the balance of life, between town and country.

HOPES IN HER YOUTH.

The mind of her youth remains active, open, social and their body inured to hardships and naturalness of life which will be a great strength and support in their future struggles or crisis. When one sees the mental activity and movements of Germans one is surprised at the vigour and discipline of a great nation. Her various educational institutions and equipments, their freedom and discipline, the various needs of body, mind and organisation which they care for has to be seen and realised, and can not be fully stated. To make the best of life even within the political and economic restrictions imposed upon them is their aim.

(To Be Continued.)

SEERS TROPHY VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT.

Entries are invited for the Seers Trophy Volley Ball Tournament to be played on the ground of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House during this month (November).

All entries must be sent to the Director of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bellasis and New Nagpada Road, Byculla, by Monday November 23rd, and should be accompanied by an entrance fee of Rs. 2 for each team entered. Any club may enter as many teams as it desires.

A meeting of the managers will be held in the office of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 25th inst. to arrange the fixtures. Play will begin on Saturday the 28th inst.

Standard Volley Ball Rules will be followed.

In accordance with the wishes of the donor, Mr. G. C. Seers, the cup will remain in the custody of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House until permanently awarded to successive winners.

MAHILA SEVA MANDAL'S EXAMS.

The Girgaon Branch of the Mahila Seva Mandal's Industrial School, holds daily different classes in Sewing and Cutting, Fancy Work and other useful handicrafts for women in the afternoon. Recently the students in the Junior Course (Training for six months) were examined in theory and practice and the following is the list of successful students in order of merit:—

(1) Mrs. Padamavatibai Bhise. (2) Mrs. Gangabai Shetgiri, (3) Mrs. Saraladevi Guru. (4) Miss Phiroja Rana. (5) Mrs. Nirabai Chincankar. (6) Miss Malini Dabholkar. (7) Mrs. Sera Indapurkar. (8) Miss Vatchala Thakur. (9) Miss Shalini Divekar. (10) Mrs. Premabai Madan. (11) Miss Hira Samel. (12) Miss Lilavati Talwar. (13) Miss Vatchala Ghurve. (14) Miss Sushila Dabholkar. (15) Miss Gulab Saraf. (16) Miss Sumati Karapurkar. (17) Mrs. Sumitrabai Udayar. (18) Mrs. Lalita Vijayakar. (19) Miss Anusaya Veyoude. (20) Mrs. Shegula Charikar. (21) Miss Indira Pradhan. (22) Mrs. Anandibai Navalkar.

A POPULAR STATIONMASTER RETIRING.

A Baroda correspondent writes: "Mr. A. W. Clair, the popular Stationmaster of Baroda retires from his post this month and leaves Baroda within a week. He is a symphathetic and energetic railway official, is always on the "qui-vive" to remedy the grievances of the passengers who approach him. He is a hard taskmaster and a strict disciplinarian, and full well he knows how to extract good work from his subordinates. Though harsh while on duty, he is kind and sympathetic always to his subordinates and servants. During the heavy floods of 1927, he performed a great amount of useful humanitarian work. He not only helped the poor and the afflicted, but provided every kind of facilities to the stranded and starving passengers. Without the sanction of the higher authorities he utilized bags of flour and tins of ghee consigned to the Baroda Station and supplied flour, ghee, etc., to the starving passengers, and saved them from misery. His services were appreciated by the British Government, and he was awarded the "Kaiser-i-Hind" medal.

With his usual tact and resourcefulness he pacified the excited crowd, which assembled at the Railway Station to give an ovation to Mahatma Gandhiji, and on whom a "lathi" charge was made by the Police.

RETRENCHMENT IN CIVIL EXPENDITURE.

Cuts Accepted By Central Government.

The Retrenchment Officer, Central Government, has issued the following communique:—

(Note.—In the following paragraphs the figures for economies accepted by Government do not include cuts in pay).

General Purposes Sub-Committee. First Interim Report.—The recommendations of the General Purposes Sub-Committee in their first interim report are summarised at the end of that report and amount to Rs. 120.24 lakhs net, allowing for 1 lakh proposed for transfer to the Army Department. The reductions at present accepted by Government amount to Rs. 1,01,24 lakhs or 34 per cent. of those recommended.

Sub-Committee on Public Works and Accounts and Audit.—The following statement summarises the position:—

	Sub-Committee's recommendations.		Accepted by Government.
Civil Works	32,12	Civil Works	31.54
Irrigation	3,42	Irrigation	2,89
Delhi Capital outlay	3,49	Delhi Capital outlay	6,61
Accounts and Audit	16,24	Accounts and Audit	15,15
	60,87		56,19

The figures of Rs. 16.84 for Audit and Accounts include Rs. 2.5 lakhs for Post and Telegraphs audit and Rs. 50,000 for Railway audit which are accounted for under those heads. On the basis of the above estimate it will be seen that the Government's proposals involve acceptance of 92 3 per cent of the amount recommended.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON STORES, STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

This Sub-Committee in their interim report recommended immediate reductions of Rs. 2.53 lakhs in the expenditure of the Stores Department, and subsequently raised this figure to Rs. 3 3|4 lakhs. Government propose to accept reductions to the extent of Rs. 3.37 lakhs. The difference is mainly due to the fact that the Sub-Committee have calculated their savings on the average cost of appointments abolished, whereas the Government estimate for the same appointments is based on the actual saving.

As regards Printing and Stationery, the Committee recommend reductions of Rs. 16.8 lakhs included about 10 lakhs due to the disappearance in 1932-33 of provision made for carry-over referred to in paragraph 5 of the Report. The reductions proposed by Government amount to Rs. 19.08 lakhs.

It will be seen that as regards the field covered by this Sub-Committee, Government's proposals will produce economies greater than those actually recommended by the Sub-Committee.

POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPHS.

The economies recommended by the Posts and Telegraphs Sub-Committee, apart from cuts in pay and reductions which cannot be realised at once in pensionary contributions, would give an immediate saving of Rs. 16.40 lakhs for 1932-33. The proposals which Government have so far been able to accept amount to Rs. 10 lakhs. This saving is likely to be substantially increased as a result of further and fuller examination of the recommendations most of which Government hope to be able to accept.

SUBJECTS NOT COVERED BY FIRST INTERIM REPORT.

Government have been preparing provisional plans in connection with these subjects, pending the report of the Sub-Committee, following as far as possible lines adopted by the Sub-Committee in their first interim report. These plans have been provisionally included in the estimates subject to consideration of the further recommendations of the Committee. They show a saving of Rs. 142 lakhs in this field.

ALLOWANCES FOR COMPENSATION CHARGES, ETC.

The figures of reduction recommended by the sub-committees and those accepted by Government represent gross savings, but it is evident that if retrenched personnel are granted some leave and compensation for premature redrement, the full savings estimated cannot be secured in the budget for 1932.33. Some allowance must therefore be made for such terminal expenditure. Exact estimates are not yet available, but, for the purpose of taking a safe margin, 20 per cent. of the total estimated savings, which include both establishment and non-establishment charges, has been taken.

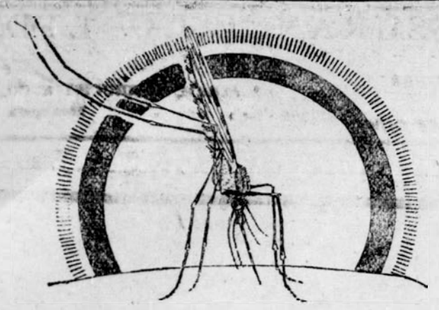
It must be understood that the conclusions of Government as regards certain details and in so far as they affect certain classes of officers are provisional pending approval of the Secretary of State in Council for which there has not been as yet time to apply.

SUMMARY.

The following table summarises the position in thousands of rupees, as forecasted for 1932-33 for Civil heads, omitting Posts and Telegraphs except as regards Audit.

It will be noted that the estimate of savings exceeds the provisional figure given by the Finance Member in his statement on the introduction of the Finance Bill.

	Total expenditure reviewed. (1)	Reductions recommended. (2)	Percentage. (3)	Reductions accepted. (4)	Percentage of col. 1. (5)	Net for 1932-33.
G. P. Sub-Committee	3,21,30	1,20,24	37.3	1,01,24	31.4	
Civil Works (excluding grant to road fund)	1,40,28	32,12	22.8	31,54	22.4	
Irrigation	31,89	3,42	10.7	2,89	9	
Delhi Outlay (Capital charge)	24,72	8,49	34.3	6,61	26.7	
Audit and Account (Civil)	1,16,56	13,80	11.8	13,00	11	
P. and T.	35,95	2,55	7	2,55	7	
Stores Department	21,79	3,77	17	3,37	15.4	
Stationery and Printing	63,20	16,88	26.6	19.08	30	
	7,56,28	2,01,27	26.6	1,80,28	23.9	
Provisional plans in field not covered by G. P. Sub-Committee's first report	10,76,62			1,41,94	13	
	18,32,90			3,22,22	17.6	2,67,00
Less margin for compensatory charges—20 per cent.				64,44		
Net saving, 1932-33				2,67,78		



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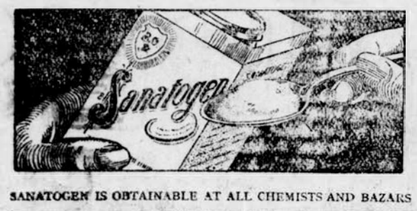

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CHALLENGE TO BENGAL'S RESURGENT MANHOOD.

Wanted Redress Of Hijli And Chittagong Wrongs.

CALCUTTA CITIZENS' DEMAND.

Citizens of Calcutta mustered strong at the Albert Hall on Thursday evening and formulated demands for reparation of damages done in the District of Chittagong and at Hijli Camp and appointed a Committee of Enquiry, some members of which will leave for Dacca to-night to hold an enquiry into allegations made against raiding parties of police at Dacca.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Profulla Chandra Roy who presided, said that after what had happened at Chittagong and Hijli and what was happening at Dacca one had grave doubts if they had been living under civilised Government. Parallels to the incidents could only be found in medieval age in Europe. After the grave allegations, which Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta had made against the District Magistrate of Chittagong and his challenging statements one could not understand how the Government could sit quiet without bringing Mr. Kemm, the District Magistrate of Chittagong to book or prosecuting Mr. Sen-Gupta.

As regards the incidents of Hijli one could not imagine a more heart-rending affair. Here they had their best of men imprisoned without trial in the Camps and their lives were kept at the mercy of illiterate sepoys. These incidents brought home to them that their status was worse than slaves and they had really no rights of citizenship.

Sjt. J. C. Gupta then moved the following resolutions:—

CHITTAGONG AND HIJLI.

I. That this meeting of the Citizens of Calcutta expresses the utmost dissatisfaction at the continued inaction of Government in not taking any steps to redress the wrongs suffered by the people in the District of Chittagong and by the Detenus at the Hijli Detention Camp.

CHITTAGONG.

II. That this meeting, having carefully considered the Report of the Non-Official Enquiry Committee on the recent disturbances in Chittagong, demands:—

(1) The immediate withdrawal of the Punitive Police Tax in Chittagong, which is being levied on a vindictive and discriminating basis;

(2) The adequate punishment of such Government Servants as are guilty of acts of oppression or of dereliction of duty;

(3) The punishment of all persons concerned in roberry, loot, arson and rioting in Chittagong;

(4) The immediate appointment of a Committee, consisting of Officials and representative Non-Officials, with a view to assess the loss or damage suffered by the people of the District of Chittagong during the recent disturbances there;

(5) Reparation by Government to all the victims of these disturbances.

HIJLI.

III. That this meeting records its opinion that the Report of the Official Enquiry Committee on the recent Hijli atrocities is unsatisfactory and disappointing, and that their findings against the Detenus are not warranted by the evidence on record.

That this meeting is further of opinion that, on the evidence, the conduct of the superior officers-in-charge of the Hijli Detention Camp was such that they cannot be absolved of responsibility for the terrible incidents of the night of the 16th September last.

IV. That this meeting is of opinion that the system of administration prevailing in the Detention Camps, which made the indiscriminate and unjustified firing, resulting in the killing of two Detenus and the wounding of many others, possible, is based on an utter disregard even of the lives of those who have been deprived of their liberty without trial and held in the custody of Government.

V. This meeting demands:—

(1) The adequate punishments of those who by their acts of commission and omission are responsible for the incidents of the night of the 16th September last at Hijli;

(2) Proper and adequate reparation to the victims of the indiscriminate firing at Hijli, including compensation to the families of those who were killed.

IV. That this meeting reiterates the insistent public demand for the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained without trial, and expresses the opinion that their continued detention, as also the recent indiscriminate arrests under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and Ordinance IX, of 1931, is a fruitful source of popular discontent, bitterness and unrest, preventing the creation of a non-violent atmosphere in the country.

GOVT'S SIGNIFICANT ATTITUDE.

In moving the resolutions Sjt. Gupta reiterated that the attitude of the Government after the challenges of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta was significant. There were many things, which, though true, could not be proved in a court of law but what they did in the district of Chittagong they did in broad daylight, and Mr. Sen Gupta had no hesitation in impeaching the persons concerned as he could prove in the court of a law every single statement of his. As regards Hijli one could not believe how sepoys without some encouragement or hints from superior officers would dare behave in the way they did.

IRISH HISTORY.

Sjt. T. C. Goswami in seconding the resolutions said that the affairs in the district of Chittagong and at Hijli were self-explanatory. Formerly it was very usual to see Indian publicists and and journalists refer constantly to Irish history. After these incidents it left no doubt in one's mind that the British administrators in India were closer students of Irish history than the Indian publicists. It seemed when they were about to win freedom there would be Herculean efforts to baulk Indians of their cherished desires. There was likelihood, if not in the whole of India at least all over Bengal, of Irish history being re-enacted. As the days of freedom drew nearer repression would be fiercer. He did not know, said the speaker if his countrymen had the strength to withstand these trials and tribulations. But if they were determined they could make the repetition of affairs like Chittagong and Hijli well-nigh impossible. Before they could attain their desires they would have to pass through many sufferings but there was no point in bringing upon their sufferings which could otherwise be avoided.

IS IT LAW AND ORDER?

Referring to detention without trial Sjt. Goswami said that the authorities had no right to speak of law or order if in the name of law and order they imprisoned hundreds of youths without trial and then trampled law and order under foot by placing the lives of these persons at the mercy of illiterate Gurkhas or up-country sepoys.

FALSE PLEAS EXPOSED.

Proceeding Sjt. Goswami said that when in 1924 the Bengal Ordinance was first passed and persons including Sjt. Subhas Bose were arrested, Lord Reading and Lord Lytton told the public that the authorities were satisfied that every single person, who was detained, had connection with terrorist activity. The falsity of these statements were fully exposed during the debate in the Legislative Council at the time. What could be the value of a piece of legislation which was based on falsehood? Lord Reading might be a great "jurist"—he had no doubt amassed immense fortune at the profession of law—but the legislation which was placed on the Statute Book on false assertions was bound to be misused and they had glaring instances such as at Hijli before them. So they demanded that the detenus should be at once set at liberty. And no Government worth the name could ignore the demand. And they demanded that full reparaton must be made for the damage wrought in the Chittagong district and at Hijli camp.

NEED OF WIDE-SPREAD AGITATION.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose said that the resolutions were purposely moderately worded. The strength of a person was not expressed through words but through action (applause). They had to carry on great agitation to get the Hijli Enquiry Committee appointed. But if they had to get fulfilled the demands they had formulated with regard to wrongs at Chittagong and Hijli they must put forth far greater energy. If the government did nothing to make good the wrongs there would be such intensive and widespread agitation throughout the length and breadth of the country as would compel the authorities to make full reparations for what had been done at those places.

BENGAL MUST WAKE UP.

Unless Bengal proceeded Sjt. Bose, woke up and carried on raging and tearing agitation throughout the province against the atrocities there would be repetition of them in many places. The happenings in Chittagong were merely no accidents. They represented the further development of the policy of repression, which they had put up with so long. Unless they were determined not to tolerate them in silence any more there was bound to be repetition of these things all over the province with greater ruthlessness.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

A government which called itself civilised proceeded Sjt. Bose had certain duties to perform. In return for the taxes they levied Government duty bound to protect the life and property of the citizens. Before the bar of public opinion the Government would have to prove how they carried out their function. Open challenges had been thrown out against their officers. The Government would have either to vindicate the innocence of their officers or to punish them adequately and make full reparation for the damage done.

Referring to Hijli shooting incident Sjt. Bose narrated how the camp staff first tried to bolster up a plea of self-defence and how miserably the story was demolished. Sjt. Bose said that the finding of the Committee as regards provocation by detenus was entirely unacceptable. They could not absolutely absolve either Mr. Baker or Inspector Marshall even on facts before them of some guilt.

Finally, Sjt. Bose stressed that no greater problem faced Bengal before. The problem before them was if they were to enjoy the elementary rights of human being of protection of life and property. It was a direct challenge to the manhood of Bengal. If by publicity and propaganda they could not rouse and educate public opinion against these incidents there was no hope for them.

The resolutions were then put to vote and carried unanimously.

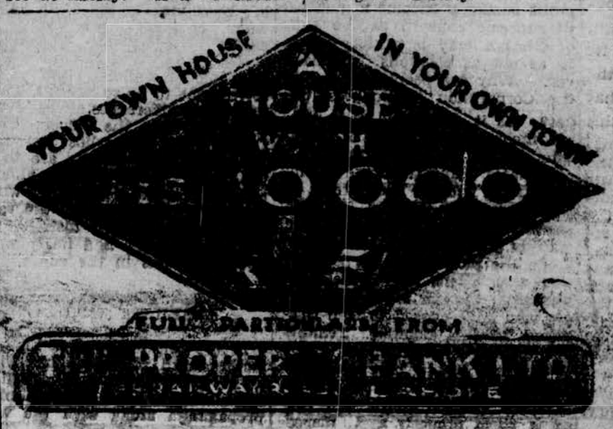
DACCA SITUATION.

Sjt. Nishit Sen then moved that this meeting views with grave concern the reports from Dacca of indiscriminate arrests, assaults, oppression of inmates of houses searched by the Police and damage to property and requests the following gentlemen to form a Committee of Enquiry (with power to co-opt) to proceed to Dacca as soon as possible and enquire and report on the situation there:—

Sjts. Subhas Chandra Bose, J. C. Gupta, B. C. Chatterji, Moulana Akram Khan, Dr. Kumud Sankar Roy, T. C. Goswami, Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy, Hemendra Nath Das Gupta, Dr. J. M. Das Gupta, Maulvi Ashrafuddin Chowdhury and N. C. Sen.

Among others who were present in the meeting were Sjt. Satin Sen, Mohini Devi, Sjt. Narendra Narayan Chakravarty, Sjt. Pramatha Bannerjee of Midnapore, Sjt. Ramsunder Singh.

Some members of the Dacca Enquiry Committee including Sjt. Subhas Bose will leave for Dacca to-night.—"Liberty."



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Increase of Life Assurance Fund in 1930	,,	11,51,813
Premium Income	,,	30,83,936
Interest income earned in 1930	,,	7,47,608
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Total Life Assurance in force 1930	,,	6,55,70,916

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(Sgd.) Mrs. M. E. Barnett.

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"MUSLIM DELEGATES" SUPPORTERS OF BRITISH DOMINATION

Dr. Ansari Challenges Their Representative Capacity.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

Taking advantage of his visit to Allahabad, in connection with the opening of the Swadeshi Mela Exhibition, the members of the Muslim Hotel organised a meeting this morning and requested Dr. Ansari to address the students of the University. The meeting was held in the open air as the hall, where it was previously arranged could not accommodate the large gathering that had assembled there to hear the leader of the Nationalist Muslim Party. Dr. Ansari spoke for nearly an hour in the course of which he criticised the representative character of the Muslims at the Round Table Conference and challenged the All-Party Muslim Conference to prove their claim to speak on behalf of the Mussalmans. Mr. T.A.K. Sherwani was voted to the chair.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. T.A.K. Sherwani thanked at the outset the members of the Muslim Hostel for giving him the opportunity to welcome the greatest son of their institution. He congratulated that institution on giving them a gentleman who was a darling of the greatest organisation of the country. The speaker had not had the fortune of being a member of that institution, but he had been all along feeling grateful to it, because when his "alma mater" turned him out in 1907 for raising his voice against the tyrannies of the powers-that-were, it was the Muslim Hostel that gave him refuge. He had to pass about four months in 1907 in this Muslim Hostel when it was managed by a member friend of his, who was now no more amongst them, the late Maulvi Badruddin.

'Dr. Sahib,' said Mr. Sherwani, 'I welcome you on behalf of the present students and staff of this Muslim Hostel which really took great part in making the Ansari of to-day. ('Hear, hear and loud cheers.') I hope and feel that as you are proud of your institution, your institution has got more reason to be proud of you. (Cheers). The greatest tribute which the present students can pay to the honoured guest of this morning is to follow his example and I hope many of you will do it.'

DR. ANSARI'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Ansari After thanking the organisers referred to the two sections into which the Muslim community was at present divided. The one section might be called the conservative or the reactionary party and the other the Nationalist Muslim Paryt. Among the first section might be included the so-called All-Party Muslim Conference, the Muslim League and the Khilafat Committee. It would be needless for him to say that the other section, viz: the Nationalist Party was determined to achieve complete independence and accept no constitution which did not give the Government of the country full control over the Army, Finance, Foreign Affairs and the economic and fiscal policy. It was the only party in India which commanded the confidence of Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs, etc. Incidentally, he pointed out that the Mussalmans who had gone to the Round Table Conference were reactionaries and did not represent the Mussalmans of India. On the other hand the Nationalist Mussalmans were wedded to the cause of Nationalism and would fight shoulder to shoulder with other sister communities to liberate their Motherland. The Muslim representatives to the Round Table Conference did not represent Muslim India, however much they might represent the British Government which had nominated them to that Conference in support of its own interests. These nominees of the Government represented nobody, but themselves, notwithstanding their utterances to vindicate their representative character.

BARREN AND USELESS.

Continuing, Dr. Ansari said that the difference between the two sections was fundamental. One party wanted to be a prop and support to the present Government and the other desired to be masters in their own household. Otherwise how could they account for the tactics that were being played at the Round Table Conference which to his mind had not so far achieved any appreciable result. First, the question of Federation was introduced. When this principle was about to be accepted the question of responsibility in the Centre cropped up and then the question of Safeguards. Lastly, as regards the composition of the delegates the less said the better. He threw out a challenge that if a referendum was taken about the representative character of these delegates, he was sure that 99 per cent. of them would have been rejected. Who had heard of Mr. Pannirselvam or of Khan Bahadur Bhutto? (Loud laughter). If the delegates were selected on election basis, then the present nominees would not have gone to London. The Government had chosen such people, who would carry out their behests. When Mahatma Gandhi addressed the Conference on any topic, the Bhuttos, Pannirselvams and Ambedkars rose to criticise him as though they were his equal. What would be the outcome of a conference composed of such delegates? —barren and useless result.

The minorities' question was placed as an insuperable barrier before Mahatma Gandhi. These delegates were being used for obstructive and destructive purposes. He reminded them once more that those Muslim delegates who were now in London had not gone there in the interests of the Muslim community, but to back the British Raj in this country still firmer. This was very obvious from the utterance of Dr. Khan of this University who was now famous as the champion of the European community.

They would have all read by now Lord Sankey's report which was recently published. According to it the Indian States wanted 40 per cent. representation in the Upper House and 33-1|3 per cent. in the Lower House. Besides this the Muslims desired 33-1|3 per cent. representation in the Federal Legislature. They could very well understand what these representations meant. It meant a solid bloc of 67 per cent. for the Government in the Lower House, apart from the nominated Government members and others.

Dr. Ansari asked them to beware of such people. On the other hand, the creed of the Nationalist Muslims was not to be afraid of jails or fly away from the scene of action. Those Mussalmans who said that they were weak and helpless were suffering from inferiority complex.

With a few remarks from the chair, the meeting terminated.—"Leader."

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Tenants' Association Activities

AN EXAMINATION OF ITS CREDENTIALS.

Sjt. S. K. Patil, Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, writes in the course of a press statement:—

"I see from newspaper reports that an Association called "The Bombay Tenants' Association" has recently come into existence with the ostensible purpose of getting the house rents reduced by the Corporation and Government. It is amusing to note that as a necessary corollary to its existence, the said Association has announced in the press that it is running this year's Municipal election on its own ticket and has also demanded Rs. 25 from every applicant for expenses besides the four annas annual subscription which this Association is collecting as membership fee.

A PRETENSION TOO HOLLOW

Since the Association has assumed a big name as the Bombay Tenants' Association and since it considers itself competent enough to run the Municipal Election, it is necessary to examine its credentials in the interests of the public. Everybody knows that the Municipal franchise in this City is a franchise of tenants. No less than 75 per cent of the voters are themselves tenants and the majority of the candidates that are returned to the Corporation are the tenants' representatives in so far as they are returned on tenants' franchise. In the face of this fact, I for one fail to understand the advisability of starting a brand new organisation on the eve of the election mainly to fight these elections in the name of tenants. That is a pretension, that looks and sounds very hollow, indeed.

The "Association", besides, is a misnomer and I will prove it so. There are at present scores of tenants' associations all over the City in different chawls, localities and centres. They generally look after the interests of the tenants within their jurisdiction which is limited but compact. It is highly essential to organise more of such associations and put fresh life and vigour into the old ones. If all these associations were brought together in a well knit federation consisting of representatives—say one of each—of all associations, one can understand both the utility and representative character of such a federation of associations. Such a federation alone has got the authority to speak in the name of tenants and not the so-called tenants' association of a mushroom growth which starts collecting supscription from anybody and everybody in the street as is being done at present and pretends to speak in the name of tenants. Voters are intelligent enough not to be deceived by glib promises of reduction in rents, etc., made during the election campaign with no other motive than catching cheap votes. How the interests of tenants suddenly become a question of supreme concern at the time of election only is a story which is as old as elections themselves. Why are people going to the Corporation on Congress ticket? Is it contended that they are incompetent to look after the interests of tenants? If some candidates want the name of some association because they are afraid they cannot find quarters anywhere else let them say so frankly but why should they misguide the public by tall promises and associations that are not wanted. But for some good people who have chosen to lend their names to this Bombay Tenants' Association, I would have called it nothing but a practical joke. I would beg of voters to beware of these election stunts and examine them properly and dispassionately before walking into their traps."

KARNATAK LETTER.

Constructive Work.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Nov. 6.

Sjt. V. V. Patil, B.Ag. one of the secretaries of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee who is in charge of the village organisation portfolio has settled down in the Hirekerur taluka of the Dharwar district and is doing the work of village re-construction. There is a band of young and selfless workers who are co-operating with Mr. Patil in this work. Of late the workers are busy erecting an ashram on a site in Tadas which a Public spirited villager has made over for the purpose. Villagers are helping in various ways including voluntary manual labour. Mr. Patil himself is touring in the taluka. It will be remembered that in the Hirekerur taluka, Government had to remit water cess to the extent of Rs. 46,000 and suspend the same amount of land revenue last year after a steady fight put up by the ryots who pleaded inability to pay owing to failure of crops. This year also the taluka is faced with a similar state of crops and the officers of the Government who are busy making the anna valuation at present are trying to assess the same between 4 and 6 annas thus allowing only half the assessment to be suspended. There have been differences almost everywhere between the officers and the Panchas with whose help and concurrence the officers are to fix the anna valuation. Some villages claim suspension of the whole assessment. In some of the talukas of the Dharwar district the crops are always had never going above 8 annas in the rupee.

RESPONSE TO ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY WORK.

Before Mr. Patil's visit his co-workers and volunteers had visited all the villages. Mr. Patil is also doing anti-untouchability propaganda along with the work of awakening the ryots to their rights in making the anna-valuations. Oaths of abstention from drink are being administered to the Mahars, etc. and the villagers are persuaded to allow them to draw water from the same wells or tanks from which they take water. I understand people are promptly responding to the appeal.

LOCAL OFFICIALDOM'S ATTITUDE.

On the 21st ultimo Mr. Patil held a meeting of the villagers in a temple and explained to them the method of making anna valuation. Now it is said that the village officers have reported that he made a speech to the effect that the villagers should not pay land tax and so on. The Police seem to be much after this work of village uplift and seem to be unnecessarily panicky and apprehensive an read a no-tax campaign in the complaints against anne-wari that the villagers are making.

WOES OF MYSORE PEASANTS.

In Sorab and Shikarpur talukas of Mysore State, officers are reported to be employing for the collection of land revenue. Milch cattle and bullocks are being attached and harsh measures taken away in scores. About a week ago 52 cattle were taken away from Malvalli—a village—by the Japti officers. Police are reported to have raided the village at 3 a.m. in the night

"MOUJ" DIVALI NUMBER.

The "Mouj" a local Marathi weekly has published an attractive illustrated number for Divali. It contains numerous articles and short stories by well known Marathi writers. The photo studies are artistic and well printed. The number would have been not the less poorer without the addition of some amateurish and shoddy pictures. Among the notable writers who have contributed to the number are Prof. S. N. Chapekar, Prof. M. D. Altekar, Mr. Anantrao Tekade, "Mama" Varerkar, and Mr. D. V. Gokhale—a varied and sufficiently well known galaxy of Marathi writers. The general get up and the contents are in keeping with the traditions of the weekly, which has a popular following.

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STOCKS & SHARES.

TURNOVER OF 12,000 SHARES, MURAT BUSINESS.

Narrow Price Changes.

Bombay, Nov. 9.
8-0 p.m.

The Share Market opened at 6-30 p.m. for Murat Business with large attendance of clients. The turnover of business was something like 12,000 bales in one hour and a half. Outside business was restricted while the bulk of the business transacted this evening was mostly inter-market jobbing. This shows that the outside operators have no confidence and are feeling shy to take speculative risks. This is more so as the political outlook in this country is full of uncertainty and although there are some signs of trade revival, the additional taxation will not allow any improvement in the economic life of masses. Low prices prevailing for shares discourage any aggressive bear selling and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range leaning on the bull side.

The market opened rather steady but the tone was rather quiet throughout the session. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of Rs. 5|- In the cash section there was slight improvement. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 675|- and after fluctuating between Rs. 671|- and Rs. 676|- closed at Rs. 673|2. This shows the trend of speculation shares but Century shares after opening at Rs. 223|- closed steady at Rs. 224|6. Fazal closed at Rs. 319|6 and Tata Steel Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 30|12 and after declining As. 4|- closed at Rs. 30|12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Bombay Dyeing 615, 76; 72; 73.
Century 225; 27; 22; 23; 24.
Colaba 79; 75.
Crescent 58; 55-10.
Fazul 321; 22; 18; 20; 19.
Indore 315; 16.
Madhavji 10.
Nagpur 292; 87; 90; 88.
New Great 137; 6.
Pearl 186; 90; 88.
Simplex 51.
Swadeshi 26; 22; 23.
Burma 370; 71; 66; 67.
Hydro 110; 9-6.
Tram 104-11; 3-12.
Deff. 330.
Ord. 30-12; 14; 10; 14.
Bundi 14-12.
Indian 170; 71; 65.
Katni Ord. 151.
Alcock 93-12.

100 Meyer Sassoon	20-0
1000 Morarji	295
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	136-14
100 New City	43-12
250 Pabani	103-12
250 Pearl	188-2
100 Phoenix	250
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1515
250 Simplex	51-4
100 Swan	55
100 Swadeshi	223-12
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	577
500 Vishnu	1117-8
1000 Western	680
BANKS	
100-50 Baroda	59-8
50-25 Central	13-14
£10-5 Eastern	58
500 Imperial	370
500.125 Imperial Cont.	212-8
100-50 India	76-4
5 Union	3-1
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	14-12
70 Gwalior	57
250 Indian	163
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	102-4
40 Katni Def.	570
100 Katni	151-4
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7-10
100 Shahabad	171-4
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-6
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	15-0
200 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcano	4-14
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	110-10
1000 Andhra Val P	933-12
1000 Andhra Valley	573-12
50 Bom. Tram P.	61-4
50 Bombay Tram	103-12
100 Tata Hydro P.	100-5
100 Tata Hydro	109-6
1000 Tata Power P.	1005
1000 Tata Power	378-12
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantej	665
100 Amritsar Patti	88-8
100 Central Province	72
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	38
100 Mandra Bhon	50-12
500 Tapti Valley	587-8
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11-12
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108-12
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	52-4
30 Tata Steel D.	330
75 Tata Steel	30-12
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	93-12
250 Bom Steam P	187-8
250 Bom. Steam	170
50 Bom. Telephone	49
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-11-6
125 Bom. Burmah Old	367-8
50 Bom. Burma New	129-6
100 Ind. Bleaching	137-8
15 Scindia	6-6
3-1|2 p.c. Govt. Paper	55-5
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	94-12

MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

100 Ahm. Advance	245
50 Apollo	1-0-0
16 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	673-2
250 Bradbury P	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	224-3
500 Central India P	412-8
100 Central India	233-2
100 Colaba	78-12
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	55-10
250 Carrim	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	30
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-0
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	319-6
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	82-8
1000 Hindustan	1201-4
100 Indore-Malwa	316-4
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kastoorchand	9-2
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	121-4
250 Laxmi	720
100 Madhowji	10-3
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 4.

Messrs. Lewis asd Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

Names	Latest prices. £. s. d.
Millars Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., Ord.	0 4 0
London Tin Corporation, Ltd., Ord.	0 11 0
Turner and Newall	1 13 6
Associated Electric Industries	1 3 3
Attock Oil	0 12 6
Associated Portland Cement	1 6 6
Underground Electric Railways	1 1 0
Electric Supply Corporation	2 2 6
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ltd., Ord.	1 1 3
Beira Railways	0 7 3
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 5 0
Marconi International Marine	1 15 7-1|2
Calendar's Cable and Construction Co.	2 19 9
General Elec. Ord.	2 7 3
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 7 6
L. and N. E. Ry. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	35 10 0
International Rlys. of C. America	5 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	0 9 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 3 6
Soudan Plantations	1 6 10-1|2
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0 13 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 5 3
Wm. Cory and Son	3 0 6

Market firm but idle.
Stock of Rubber in the U. K. 133514 tons.
Decrease on week 743 tons.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 6.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Compahy	Latest prices. £ s.d.
Andhra Valley (7-1|2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	99 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	46 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 12 6
Bengal Iron 7-1|2 p.c. Preference	0 7 6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	57 10 0
Burma Corporation, Dtd.	0 9 0
Calcutt Taramways (Ordy.)	0 8 3
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 5 6
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0 17 6
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	4 10 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	103 0 0
Imperial Airways, Ltd. Ordy.	0 14 9
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 3
Indian Iron and Steel 7-1|2 p.c. Debs.	74 0 0
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land	0 2 9
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	1 5 6
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	1 12 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1|2 p.c. Deb.	52 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	95 10 0
Tata Power 7-1|2 p.c. "B" Debs. 1939|50	99 0 0

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, November 6.

	Season To date	This week	Season 1930|31	Week 1930
Total in Sight (excluding linters) ..	6261	672	7022	603 bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters) ..	1574	136	1353	128 bales.
Exports from U.S. Ports ..	1895	329	2480	298 bales.
Of which to Japan ..	502	80	289	23 bales.
Of which to China ..	303	64	126	10 bales.
Of which to G.B., ..	240	47	425	92 bales.
Of which to Germany ..	422	65	776	67 bales.
Stock at New York ..	—	229	—	229 bales.
Stock at C.S. Ports ..	—	4435	—	3773 bales.
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns ..	—	1904	—	1592 bales
World's Visible Supply ..	—	10801	—	9131 bales.
Of which American Cotton.	—	8239	—	7317 bales.
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)..	3231	291	2809	258 bales.
Receipts at U.S. Ports ..	3839	411	4876	407 bales.

N. B.—All figures are in thousands.

LONDON EXCHANGES OPENING RATES.

London, Nov. 9.

	To-day's Opening.
T. T. London on Berlin	16.02
T. T. London on New York	3.80
T. T. London on Amsterdam	9.43
T. T. London on Brussels	.....
T. T. London on Madrid	43.37
T. T. London on Milan	.....
T. T. London on Berne	.....
T. T. London on Paris	96.75
T. T. London on Prague	.....

WHEAT FUTURES LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.

To-day's Opening Quotations.

December	5sh. 11-1/2d. Paid.
March	6sh. 3-1/4d. Paid.
May	6sh. 6d. Paid.

Market:—Steady.

RAW SUGAR FUTURES LONDON MARKET

To-day's Opening Quotations.

NOVEMBER	
Sellers	6/7-1/2
Buyers	6/-
Business Done	.....
DECEMBER	
Sellers	6/5-3/4
Buyers	6/5-1/2
Business Done	6/5-1/2
JANUARY	
Sellers	6/6--3/4
Buyers	6/6
Business Done	.....
FEBRUARY	
Sellers	6/7-3/4
Buyers	6/7-1/2
Business Done	.....
MARCH	
Sellers	6/9-1/4
Buyers	6/9
Business Done	6/9-1/4

Market: Firm.

KEROSENE RATES.

BURMAH-SHELL.

Bombay, November 5.

"Shell" Cases, 150 degrees F.T. High Grade Oil Rs. 9-5-6 per case.

"Waterlily" Cases, 150 degrees F.T. High Grade Oil Rs. 9 per case.

"Firefly" Cases, 150 degrees F.T. High Grade Oil 8-12-0 per case.

"Anchor|Swastika" brand, in 4 I.G. tins Rs. 7 per pair.

"Rising Sun|Chukker" brand in 4 I.G. tins Rs. 6-14-0 per pair.

"Rising Sun|Chukker" brand in 1 I.G. tins Rs. 3-4-6 per 8 tins.

"Rising Sun|Chukker" in bulk Rs. 5-12-0 per 8 I. Gls.

"Swan|Victoria" brand in 4 I.G. tins 6-6-0 per pair.

"Swan|Victoria" brand in 1 I.G. tins Rs. 7-12-6 per 8 tins.

"Swan|Victoria" brand in bulk Rs. 5-4-0 per 8 I.Gls.

PETROL.

"Shell" and "Bog" ex-Kerb-side Pumps Rs. 1-5-0 per gallon.

"Shell" and "Boc" in two gallon cans Rs. 1-6-0 per gallon.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co.)

Bombay, November 6.

Prices per ton:

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78; China Clay, market quality Rs. 62. Prices per cwt.

Farina Double Sifted Rs. 8-10-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 4-8-0; Sago flour, 1st quality Rs. 6; Sago flour, market quality Rs. 5-8-0; maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 9-8-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 14; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 19; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 21; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 43; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 12; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 12; Sodium Sulphide English, small packing Rs. 10-4|-; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 9; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 10-4|-; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 9; Bichromate of Potash small packing Rs. 47; Soda Ash, Dharangadhra Rs. 7-4; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 39-8-0; Brown sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 37-8-0; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 30.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Re. 0-9-0; Hydro Sulphide, English Re. 0-3-9; Aniline Salt, Electro Re. 0-7-6; Antimony Salt Re. 0-6-0; Acetic acid Re. 0-5-5; Formal-de-hyde Re. 0-7-6.

Another Mammoth American Cotton Crop

U. S. OPERATORS PLACE NO CONFIDENCE IN OFFICIAL REPORT.

BOMBAY PRICES ADVANCE ON SHARP BREAK IN STERLING.

In sympathy with quieter advices from New York, our cotton market opened at Rs. 183|8 for Broach A/M. delivery. It was a big day for cotton business as the American cotton crop report was to be received later at night and owing to New Year Murat, the market was kept open day and night for forward business

Prices mostly remained stationary throughout the day and hardly fluctuated within As 8 both ways. Opening advices from Liverpool were rather quiet but local operators were unwilling to follow Liverpool advices.

This year under exceptional favourable weather, the American cotton crop kept on increasing in the yield every month and none of the Bureau report favoured Bulls. Prices kept on sagging week after week, and reached the lowest level, not seen during the past 30 years.

The Federal Farm Board made several attempts to stablize prices but operators were not convinced about its ability and remained uninspired. At last State Governments ventured to pass laws requiring cotton growers to restrict cotton acreage, but ever increasing yield discouraged buyers. However when Bankers came forward with huge loans on cotton at cheaper rates, the market became active with more buyers. Investors came forward and deflation British currency brought in good demand for raw cotton from Manchester.

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMOTES.

As usual private crop estimates are not many and the few received here are as under:—

Fossick Bureau ...	16,342,000
MacFadden Bros. ...	16,637,000
Clement Curtis ...	16,170,000
Average N. Y. Members	16,640,000

However owing to low prices, there are some who believe that the whole crop will not be gathered and the lowest estimate is 15,250,000 Bales and the highest one is 16,750,000 Bales—A difference of a million and half at this time of the season is unthinkable. Trade is taking more interest at lower levels and many traders believe that the revision of crop estimate will no more than momentarily distract the attention of the trade from the rate of marketing in South and the development of general business.

Our market ruled rather steady and prior to the receipt of the Bureau Report business was placed at Rs. 184|8 in Broach A/M. delivery.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 10 points and improved under scattered buying and prices were quoted 5 points under previous close.

Our market did not ease off in sympathy with easier New York opening advices as the Sterling-Dollar Cross rate was 3.78. Broach A/M stood steady at Rs. 184/4 London silver market closed strong at a rise of 1 1/16d. penny with silver prices quoted at Rs. 61/3 for forward and Gold was quoted at Rs. 26/6.

INCREOSE OF 3/4 MILLION BALES.

The Bureau Report was received at 9-40 p.m. estimating crop at 16,903,000 Bales indicating an yield of 197.8 lbs. per lb. Total Ginnings amounted to 1,21,30,000 Bales. This report shows an increase of about 3/4 million bales over the last Bureau issued a month ago. Thus the Government report is the largest than the private crop estimates.

It is mystery that this year the Government crop estimates have always exceeded private estimates. They are after all estimates and nobody knows what will be the final ginnings. Whatever may be the yield but the market does not care much for it.

Our market hurried declined to Rs. 180 but soon recovered to Rs. 182|8. The New York market was reported 12 points lower after the Bureau report. There was a steady recovery in New York and later it was reported 12 points higher. Further weakness sterling to 3.73 hardened prices to Rs. 186|8 for Broach A/M. in the local market.

FALL OF POUND & POLITICAL MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

It is reported that to-day's weakness of sterling is due to the decision of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress requesting Mahatma Gandhi to return soon to India.

MOORAT CLOTH SALES.

Bombay Mills Sell 55,000 Bales

CLOTH DEALERS OPTIMISTIC.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

As usual, on the eve of the new Hindu commercial year, Bombay mills were able to sell about 55,000 bales of cloth, at an average price of Rs. 0-10-0 1 1|2 per lb. Cloth dealers are optimistic, and showed their willingness to buy a fairly good quality of Swadeshi cloth. The demand for Swadeshi mill cloth sustained a fairly satisfactory trend, in spite of any picketing of foreign cloth.

This shows that the country is firmly determined to buy Indian mill cloth.

The U. S. Government crop report is due to-night, and if the findings are bearish; the mills will not hesitate to give small concessions in the prices of sales.

Japanese cloth is selling rather freely in Indian markets, and recently there were unfounded rumours about Japan going off the Gold standard. Thus rumours created some uncertainty, and a few cloth-dealers were afraid that Indian markets would be dumped with Japanese goods owing to deflation of currency. There is no ground for such fears, and it is understood that Moorat Sales of Japanese cloth reached about a total of 5,000 bales, particularly C. Dragoon-quality, at a price of Rs. 4-10-0 c.i.f. Aden. This fact clearly shows that there is little demand for Japanese cloth at present.

As regards Manchester, cloth the weakness of sterling recently resulted in some business for special styles, but Moorat sales hardly reached a total of 700 bales, to-day.

The political situation continues uncertain, and most of the cloth-dealers have no nerves to buy foreign cloth.

London.—A reward of £1,000 has been offered for information leading to the recovery of the Maharaja of Darbhanga's jewels valued at £10,000 and the conviction of thieves. No clue has hitherto been obtained.—Reuter's Special.

Sydney.—The Crown Law Department has decided not to proceed with the prosecution of Phillip Mond and William Cunningham who were committed to trial in connection with the alleged frauds on the Ocean Investment Company and the formation of the Brittania Bank.—Reuter.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1931

Truth About Alliance With Depressed Classes

MUSLIMS' DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO GAIN 14 POINTS

Thwarting India's Progress Towards Constitutional Advance

BRITISH PAPERS' DELIBERATE MISSTATEMENTS

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.

"It is a challenge to Gandhiji who does not listen to us", said Mr. Shaukat Ali when I asked him to throw light on the report published in to-day's papers that Muslims have brought under their influence other minorities.

When I asked Dr. Ambedkar to to let me know what advantage the 'Depressed' classes will gain by the reported pact with Muslims, he said: I have not made mental notes of what my people will get; but I have no hesitation to say that I have been driven to join hands with Muslims as Gandhiji refused to listen to me.

"IT IS A LIE."

When I interviewed Sirdar Ujjal Singh to explain the position of Sikhs which is repoprted to be sympathetic to the latest Muslim Pact with the minorities, he said:

When I interviewed Sirdar Ujjal Singh to explain the position of Sikhs which is reported to be sympathetic to the latest Muslim Pact with the minorities, he said: "The report is a lie. We Sikhs have not given even the slightest hint to Muslims that we welcome their tactics which, in my opinion, are for the destruction of the Federal Constitution of India. I regret I must complain of the attitude taken up by responsible British newspapers. They are pro-Muslims, and are deliberately reporting false statements with a view, I believe, to withhold responsibility at the Centre."

DELUDING BRITISH PEOPLE.

I also conversed with a number of British India delegates. From my conversations with them I believe that the latest Muslim move is another attempt on their part to create a wrong impression on the minds of British statesmen that they can easily afford to ignore the claims of Indian dedlegates for responsibility at the Centre. As a matter of fact it is also an attempt to make them believe that they can equally ignore the claims of Sikhs in the Punjab, and Hindu majority in Bengal by satisfying Musalmans, the Depressed classes and Europeans.

WHAT EUROPEANS FONDLY BELIEVE.

This latest alliance, for which negotiations commenced over three weeks ago, appears to have a deeper meaning. It appears to me that by this Pact, Europeans hope to check the progress of India towards its Constitutional Advance.

The Musalmans hope to gain through this unholy alliance, their fourteen points, but British India delegates are determined to see that their mischievous ambition of dividing the country does not succeed. They are confident that their representation to the Premier will have the necessary effect, despite Muslim opposition to it.

The general feeling now is that Musalmans will be deceiving themselves if they expect that by getting the co-operation of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Depressed Classes they will obtain a statutory majority in the Punjab thrust upon the Sikhs. In fact Europeans in Bengal will themselves realise the absurdity of the Muslim claim to a statutory maiorit in Bengal when they will be faced with the difficulties of adjusting their heavy weightage which is near about 3,000 per cent. representation and providing seats for the Hindu minority of 46 per cent. population in that province.

ENGLISHMEN'S MYOPIA.

It looks very strange that the Englishmen, who only recently asserted their right of throwing out the London Government as an incompetent Government, should be a party to the establishment of the pernicious principle of the statutory majority of one religious group which may not allow any effective appeal to the electorate, even if Government proved itself as unjust or incompetent. The alliance of Muslims and other minorities is another proof of their lack of enthusiasm to support the plea for responsibility at the Centre. They are keen only to receive Provincial autonomy and in that way too their interests are common with Europeans.

DOG-IN-THE-MANGER POLICY.

Their mentality seems to be to secure control over some provinces where they may be free to treat the minorities in any manner they like, and either to weaken the Central Government if it is at all reasonable, by leaving nominal powers in its hands or to leave it in the hands of the British. Since they cannot even expect to have any unhampered control at the Centre, they seem to be anxious to wreck the Federation.

One instance of this nature is their refusal to grant any weightage to Princes in both the Houses though they insist on it for themselves all over the country.

"EXPLOITATION OF INDIA MUST CEASE"

Mrs. Naidu On A Really Free India

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Nov. 9.

The nature of the problems that Gandhiji is discussing with the friends at Oxford was vividly brought to light in the speeches of Mrs. Subbarayan, Begum Shah Nawaz and Mrs. Naidu at a meeting of the Majliss.

Mrs. Subbarayan said that the minorities were certainly fully justified in their fears which must be allayed if Government was to be organised.

Begum Shah Nawaz made a vigorous defence of the ideal of Dominion Status for India.

Mrs. Naidu said that the terms "Self-Government" and "Commonwealth" did not interest her. Any constitution for India that included safeguards for any minority could not give India her freedom. The Indian Nation ought to have the right to choose every detail of its Constitution, if India wanted to be free. India must have power to go to war with England if they thought that the war was called for. She hoped for friendship between Great Britain and India, but the exploitation of India by England must cease.

JAPANESE MOB ATTACKS CHINESE QUARTER.

"Finding Pretext To Send Troops To City."

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Tientsin.—Foreign troops have been called out, and are standing by on the borders of their Concessions following the outbreak of serious rioting in which a mob of 2,000 late in the night, attacked police stations in the Chinese quarter, the Governor's residence and the railway station.

Chang Hsue Hliang has despatched an armoured car from Peking, but hitherto the Chinese have been able to cope with the mob which the Chinese assert rushed out from the Japanese Concession, where they allege, arms were distributed yesterday. The Chinese accuse the Japanese of deliberately stirring up disturbances in order to find a pretext to send troops to the city. The only casualty hitherto is one Japanese sildier killed by a bomb.—Reuter.

SIR S HOARE CATCHES CHILL

To Rest For Several Days

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Sir Samuel Hoare has caught severe chill. He has been ordered to bed for several days.—Reuter.

BURMA R. T. C. DELEGATES

Arrive In London

OPTIMISTIS OF PLAIN SAILING

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Sixteen delegates comprising the main body of the members of the Burma Round Table Conference, including Sir O. De Glanville and U Aung Thin arrived in London this evening. They were greeted at Dover by Mr. Vincent, Social Secretary of the Round Table Conference, and Mr. Monteath, Secretary of the Burma Conference. Mr. Campagnac is arriving on 12th November. The delegates appeared to be in the best of spirits. All wore European clothes, except U Tun Aung Gyaw, who wore a Burmese costume, namely blue silk, over which, he wore a black satin coat, lined with fur for protection against the winter, surmounted by a pink turban.

Interviewed by Reuter U Ba Pe expressed confidence that the delegation would not encounter difficulty in their mission, as they were uncumbered by communal problems and the minority issue was only a very small matter.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN BURMA.

1, 101 Rebels In Custody

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.

A telegram from the Government of Burma regarding the Burma situation report for the week ending November 7, says that the week has been uneventful. Patrols of troops and police continue to operate in all the affected districts, but no large bodies of rebels were encountered. Surrenders continue, particularly in Prome and Tharrawaddy where considerable numbers of the 'Tiger Army' have surrendered since the successful attack reported last week. Dacoities continue to show decrease and there have been again a number of cases of successful resistance by villagers. No Government casualties were reported during the week. Total number of rebels in custody is reported as being 1,101.—A.P.

Malta.—Restoration of satisfactory situation in Cyprus is reflected by an announcement that ships of the Mediterranean Fleet despatched there during the riots are returning to Malta.—Reuter.

Penang.—Notwithstanding the Shipping Conference action, the steamer "Siljested" chartered by a Singapore firm (Barbours), has departed for New York with a record Malayan consignment of 7100 tons of rubber.—Reuter.

Cape Town.—Peggy Salaman and Gordon Store have received a telegram from the King congratulating them on their "fine achievement" of making a record flight to Cape Town.—Reuter.

TENSION EASES IN JAMMU

Large Number Of Shops Open

7,000 PRISONERS DETAINED.

JAMMU, November 8.

Nervousness that has been so marked in Jammu City is disappearing, and yesterday some Muslim shops and a considerable number of Hindu shops opened. Easier conditions are expected to prevail as soon as the wave of 'jathas' from across the border ceases. The number of persons detained at Satwari is nearly 6,000 and at Udhampur nearly 1,000. Some of the prisoners have apologised and are being sent back to their homes. Arrangements made by the civil authorities in conjunction with the Darbar, have resulted in the provision of blankets and supplies that were formerly lacking, for prisoners.—A.P.

Volunteers Released On Apology.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.

Official information from Kashmir shows that the situation is quiet. Shops are opening and 'jathas' did not arrive on 7th November. Ten volunteers confined in jail apologised and were released.

The report of a British officer confirms the information that three were injured in the clash, which occurred on 6th November, but no death occurred.

The situation in Lahore and Jhelum is quiet.—A.P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Srinagar.—News is received here that nearly 300 houses belonging to both Hindus and Moslems have been burnt down in Baramula. Incendiarism is suspected.—A. P.

Patna.—The Orissa Boundary Committee held a preliminary meeting with Sir Samuel O'Donnel in the chair. The Committee decided that the President should make a tour of Madras, Nagpur and Cuttack and meet in Cuttack on the 23rd inst.—A.P.

Calcutta.—It is understood that the trial of the alleged assailant of Mr. E. Villiers will commence before the Special Tribunal on November 11.—A.P.

New Delhi.—The Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon honoured Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite by lunching with them at the Commissioner's house, Meerut, and afterwards attended the Meerut Races where the Viceroy presented the Patiala Gold Cup.—A.P.

Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Kadri has been appointed First Class Sardar of Gujarat by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council.

India Can't Live Without Taxing Her Poor!

FINANCE MEMBER OUT TO HAVE THE POUND OF FLESH HE ASKS FOR.

"IF ENGLAND PAYS, WHY NOT INDIA?"

(For Our Special Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

By the time the Assembly concluded the consideration of the Finance Bill to-day both the Government and the Opposition had settled their respective plans for warfare. The Opposition parties had met earlier in the day during lunch interval and decided to co-operate in attacking the taxation proposals but their numbers are still short of the Government strength by four votes.

On the other hand Sir George Schuster in his elaborate plea for his budget proposals went out of his way to humour the European group lest it followed the lead of the commercial chambers and joined the Opposition in any of its proposals to reduce taxation.

Otherwise the day was mostly occupied by the speeches of Sir Abdur Rahim and the Finance Member. Sir Abdur Rahim's exposition of retrenchment proposal was masterly and the Retrenchment Committee of which he was the Chairman having produced 33 per cent. results in reducing expenditure. The House listened with rapt attention to his claim that the entire money could be found through retrenchment. So strong was his condemnation of the duplication of the work in departments and of the enormity of military budget and the injustice of spending 29 lakhs on ecclesiastical services, that the Finance Member did not attempt to answer him at length and merely asserted that next year no more substantial results could be produced and he must have his extra pound of flesh.

When he said this he realized he faced another constitutional query raised by Sir Hari Singh Gour that the House was being asked to vote money for eighteen months without having its usual right of first determining the expenditure to be so met. Sir George Schuster had to confess that this was a topsy turvy arrangements.

The debate to-day also revealed the determination of the Finance Member not to give up the very taxes relating to salt, income tax and raw cotton to which the non-officials had taken the strongest objection. On the other hand he pleaded as an axiom for all time that without taxing the poor, India could not get on with her financial position on solvent lines. To him the greatest strength was found from the fact that if England had done something, so must India follow her blindly. He said in effect:

"Yes, you have a deficit, but England has a larger deficit. You are meeting an emergency by fresh taxation; England has done this. Why not follow her lead?"

In fact his plea was that India can do no better than be tied to England's chariot wheel both in the matter of prosperity and adversity and there lay his strongest case.

The debate on the consideration of the Bill has revealed distinctly the pulse of the respective parties. It is clear that detailed discussion of the clauses will be a farce because both sides have definitely made up their minds not to accommodate each other so that the only issue or interest remains as to which side will win in the vote.

At present the Government chances are bright, but if the non-official whipping succeeds the balance may be upset.

Unfortunately for the non-officials the Kashmir situation is causing a little division in their camp which, however, will not affect their vote materially, but which is not quite in harmony with the situation as should arise out of the Finance Bill. Sir Abdur Rahim's lead is however, being followed by the entire body of non-officials on the Opposition and Sir Hari Singh Gour and Mr. Chetty hope to secure enough support from independents and others to give a keen fight to the Finance Member on Wednesday, Monday and Tuesday being Dewali holidays.

IMPROVING POSITION OF SILVER

Sales Agreement Between Indian Govt. And American Producers Urged

EXPERTS COMMITTEE ON DEVISING NEW USES OF SILVER

LONDON, Nov. 9.

A stabler price level and a higher quotation, as also a sales agreement between the North American producers and the Indian Government are recommended in the report of the Committee of Experts, appointed by the International Chamber of Commerce, to consider the practicability of immediate international action with a view to improving the position of silver.

The report opines that as far as India is concerned, apart from the interest of Government with its vast stock of silver rupees, a sudden and violent rise in the price of silver could only check its absorption by the population.

This year's production is estimated at 200 million ounces, valued at 56 million dollars; and a working agreement between the American Corporation and the Indian Treasury, giving all the participants a reasonable quota of world sales, should be capable of keeping silver at a price fair to sellers and buyers. The selling agreement which will not include the Indian Government would not be practicable, and to expect that Government to agree not to sell except at a price materially higher than that fixed for producers would be unjust and futile. Several parties must work together, and it will naturally be provided that any participant can withdraw from the agreement at an agreed notice, either temporarily or permanently, but they must bind themselves not to sell independently until expiration of the agreement. The report suggests that the probable scarcity of gold might be alleviated by the use of silver, as a part of cover for notes.

The Committee considers that the International Chamber of Commerce might urge the Governments to restore their subsidiary coinage to the pre-war fineness, so as to help restore confidence in the value of silver throughout the world. The Committee finally urges research for devising new uses and expanding the present uses of silver.

The Committee consisted of Mr. Ernest Franklin, of Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.; M. Van Walree, an Amsterdam Banker and Mr. Marshall W. Tuthill of New York.—Reuter's Special.

MR. LALJI PENDSE AND MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. Lalji Pendse writes:—

I am contesting a seat for the forthcoming Municipal General Elections from the "D" (Girgaum) Ward. In this connection I find rumours getting current that in the event of the cases of sedition pending against me are over and I am sent down to suffer imprisonment, I would withdraw my candidature. I have to make it clear in this connection that these rumours are entirely wrong. Even though I am imprisoned I do not propose to withdraw from the contest. I beg of the voters not to believe these stories and continue to give me the support they have promised me.

Solidarity Against Capitalism.

PRINCIPLE OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The All-India Co-operators' Day was celebrated in Bombay on Saturday in the C. J. Hall when a large number of co-operators assembled to hear the addresses of Prof. V. G. Kale and Mr. K. M. Munshi. Mr. Nagindas T. Master in proposing Prof. Kale to the chair said that during the past year or two the co-operative movement had made excellent progress and he hoped when India came to its own, the citizens would have those benefits for which the co-operative institutions were established.

TURN SEARCH-LIGHT INWARDS.

Prof. V. G. Kale then asked the co-operators to turn the search-light into their own hearts that day and inquire how far they had disseminated the knowledge of co-operation among their countrymen. To make the movement successful, he said, they required an army of selfless men to work on sound and correct lines

OBJECT OF MOVEMENT

The co-operative movement was established for the benefit of those who were socially and economically weak and to do away with the middle classes. The principle behind this movement was solidarity against capitalism and to inspire spirit of confidence in each and every man to stand erect and take care of himself and of the class as a whole. In other words, co-operation was to help oneself. He exhorted the co-operators to adhere to the principles of co-operation, and to go ahead with the movement.

MORAL REVOLUTION.

Mr. K. M. Munshi then addressed the gathering and admitted that co-operative societies were doing great good to the country but he thought that there had been a shadow of officialdom in its control. He urged the co-operators to look upon the co-operative movmeent as a great moral upheaval and moral revolution without which he though it was only an eye-wash.

"UNTOUCHABLE" SATYAGRAHIS OUT TO ASSERT HUMAN RIGHTS

One of the batches of four Satyagrahis that took part in Nasik Temple Entry Movement. The number of the batch has to be restricted to 4 as Section 144 is applied to the town banning an assembly of more than 5 persons. Mark the police officer (extreme right) and the policeman (extreme left).

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by VINAYAK MADHAVRAO PAWAR, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.